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TRIP TO INDIA FROM LONDON SHORT BY AIR

Fascinating Journey Is Made by Plane in Six and a Half Days

MAIL ROUTE PASSES BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY

Giant Machines Cut More Than Half From Time of Land Transport

By HARRY HARPER

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The most fascinating journey anyone can make today is through the air, in a big multi-engined land plane or flying boat, over the great 5000-mile airway between England and India.

Giant airplanes and flying boats had to be designed and built for use upon it. Harbors for marine aircraft, and landing grounds and land planes, had to be surveyed and equipped. A chain of wireless and meteorological stations had to be installed; petrol depôts had to be established far out in desert wastes, while more than 200 air traffic experts and engineers had to be sent out to man the various sections of the route.

High over famous cities, and wonderful rivers, far over mountains, deserts, and wide stretches of water, passes the swiftly flying mail plane of this wonder route. It is the longest organized air line in the world, and its establishment has been one of the triumphs of modern engineering.

Each Saturday morning one of the great Argosies of Imperial Airways sweeps up from the London air station on this trans-Empire route, and on the following Friday—thanks to the sheer speed of aerial transport—voyagers descend in far-off India, having accomplished in only 6½ days a journey which, by the fastest surface transport, would occupy approximately 15 days.

Kent is First Thrill

An India-bound air passenger's first thrill, after London has vanished into the mists far behind, is to see Kent—"Garden of England"—unfolding itself beneath the outlook windows of the huge plane. Pasture, orchards, woods, and park lands—so the fair, smiling landscape slips away below. Soon—astonishingly soon—Dover with its famous harbor lies ahead. Then you speed out above the Channel, with black specks, which you recognize as ships by the smoke from their funnels, appearing far beneath like toy boats on a pond.

Next Calais, with its docks and lighthouse, appears ahead. Now your winged express follows the coast. Gravelines, Dunkirk, and Dixmude sweep beneath your window. Bruges, with its famous belfry, can be glimpsed away to the left. Soon the

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

St. Louis Fliers Land After Being Up 647h. 28m. 30s.

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (AP)—Dale Jackson and Forest O'Brine returned to earth Aug. 17 after completing the longest sustained flight in history. Conflicting versions of what brought the sturdy monoplane, Greater St. Louis, back to ground were given by the fliers and their manager.

The pilots said they landed because of a break in the crankcase of the motor. William Pickens, their manager, said they came down because of lack of financial returns.

The Greater St. Louis touched ground at Lambert-St. Louis Field at 6:39:30 a. m. (central standard time), after having spent 647h. 28m. and 30s. cruising over the field. They lacked but 31½ minutes of having been aloft 27 days. Their new record exceeds that of John and Kenneth Hunter by 93h. and 47m., but lacked 352h. 31m. and 30s. of the fliers' goal of 1000.

The end of the flight was abrupt and unexpected. Between 2 and 3 a. m. mechanics heard the first break in the smooth song of the motor.

"She's missing," they said.

From then on until dawn the missing kept up and at 6:15 a. m. the fliers radioed that the crankcase was broken, two cylinders were missing and oil was spraying over the ship. Before a special police detail could arrive the plane began sweeping in wide circles and at 6:39:30 the record-breaking craft touched ground in a perfect three-point landing.

Cost of the flight, exclusive of investment in planes and equipment, was about $1000 a week. The fliers earned $8500 and have contracts to appear at state fairs which will net them $30,500, making a total of $39,000 to be divided between them with a percentage for Pickens.

PORTLAND, Ore. (AP)—The six passenger Stinson monoplane, On to Oregon, manned by three brothers, Tex, Dick and Bud Rankin, took off from the Rankin Airport at 1:50 p. m., Aug. 17 in an attempt to break the endurance refueling record established at St. Louis by Dale Jackson and Forest O'Brine.

THE MONITOR INDEX

MONDAY, AUG. 18, 1930

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 12
Sporting News—Page 6
Financial News—Pages 10 and 11

FEATURES

The Children's Page 8
The Home Forum 9
Greatness and Simplicity
[With Spanish Translation]
Radio Programs 12
Daily Features 13
Editorials 14

Reich Not to Press for Treaty Revision

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Berlin

ANNOUNCEMENT was made Aug. 18 that the policy of Dr. Julius Curtius, Foreign Minister, would continue along the same lines laid down by the late Dr Gustav Stresemann, especially in regard to the Polish corridor and other frontier questions.

At the same time the Foreign Office denied reports that Germany contemplates introducing the question of revision of the Treaty of Versailles at the League of Nations meeting next month. "This is arrant nonsense," it was said.

Debt of Radio to Press Cited by De Forest

Tells Engineers at Toronto Reforms in Advertising Must Be Made

By VOLNEY D. HURD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—A vigorous plea to protect radiocasting from advertising and put most of the advertising back in the newspapers was the outstanding message in the address of welcome given by Dr. Lee De Forest to the Institute of Radio Engineers at the opening of their convention here Aug. 18. He also forecast that wired radio, coming to the homes without advertising, lies directly ahead.

Since the institute is an engineering organization, Dr. De Forest said many engineers have taken the attitude of "sticking to their knitting" and confining themselves to the engineering end of the business. With this view he expressed scant patience. He continued, in part:

"We have invented and caused to grow up not merely a marvelous electrical device to lighten man's labor, like electric power, or to lengthen his waking hours by electric light—we have found something finer, more powerful—farther reaching than all these—dealing intimately with every phase and age and strata of home and family and society.

Warning to Industry

"In my inaugural address last January I sought to point out a very real danger to the fullest usefulness and enjoyment which radio has power to confer, a menace steadily growing greater, more ruthless, more deserving of suspicion and more generally detested—the use of the broadcast for direct and blatant advertising—in larger and longer doses. Subsequent observation and active inquiry has convinced me that the warning to the radio industry then sounded has been justified.

"If we consider the prosperity of the industry alone, the possibly lessened sales of sets, the unquestionably lessened hours of listening by the public resulting from this abuse by direct advertising—we engineers, dependent on radio for our livelihood, have ample ground for emphatic protest. But there are higher, less selfish considerations—the thought that short-sighted avarice is at work to curtail the usefulness, the beneficence of radio, in the home, in the school, as a means of entertainment, of education, of uplift generally. Unless this is prevented we are headed straight for government regulation, with taxation, possibly censorship, and all the evils and all the benefits of government control.

Progress in Radiocasting

"Unless the present deplorable conditions are remedied, they will rapidly hasten the entry of wired radio into our homes—entertainment freed from interference, static, fading, and purged of all advertising.

"This year of our first international convention coincides with the grati-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Plane Propellers Halt Prairie Fire

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — If Icarus, the mythological hero of the air, had had a modern propeller he might never have fallen into the sea.

Army aviators have not measured the effectiveness of their propellers in keeping off the heat of the sun, but considerable damage would have been incurred by fire on a California flying field recently had not quick-witted army flyers turned their airplanes to combating the menace.

A true prairie fire had started in the dry grass and was sweeping down the field to where the airplane and other equipment were parked, with large wheat fields also in the path of the flames, when one nameless hero thought of throwing the fire back on itself by means of the airplane propellers.

"The instructors," according to the Army Air Corps, "held the planes stationary by means of the wheel brakes and, turning up the powerful 420-horsepower engines to their maximum revolutions, started such a gale that the fire was kept 20 feet away from the planes. While the instructors kept on the alert to release their brakes and taxi away should the flames win through, the student fliers and mechanics beat out the flames around the edges of the burning area. There was a strong wind blowing at the time, but within a few minutes the fire had been entirely subdued," it was reported.

LATIN-AMERICAN POLICY END SEEN IN CODIFIED LAW

Intervention Would Be Ruled Out, Says Politics Parley Speaker

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass. — The United States was warned not to proceed too rapidly with the codification of international law lest it find itself in an inconsistent position in Central America, by Prof. Jesse S. Reeves of the University of Michigan, speaking before the Institute of Politics here Aug. 18.

Professor Reeves led the general conference on Pan-American problems which begins a week devoted primarily to the discussion of the affairs of the two American continents with special emphasis on the Caribbean area. The institute is in its third week, after spending the first two principally on Russian affairs and the problems of disarmament. The discussions of the fourth and last week will center largely around India.

Stating that any immediate codification of international law is almost certain to include a denial of the rights of "intervention," Professor Reeves pointed out that the United States would, in acceding to any such code, place itself in theory against its own practice.

Philip M. Brown, professor of international law at Princeton University, taking the same attitude as Professor Reeves, said, "There is no such thing as the right to intervene in international law, since the existence of free, equal, independent and sovereign states absolutely precludes any external interference which would impair in any way these rights to exist as such."

Denies All States Equal

"But this assumption of international law that all sovereign states are equal," Professor Brown explained, "is contrary to the fact. Many states are neither strong enough nor sufficiently advanced to fulfill the obligations implied by membership in the group of nations governed by international law. As it seems expedient and desirable that the more powerful and advanced nations should assist the others at certain times a premature codification of international law might be very harmful by preventing such assistance.

"This would be especially true in regard to the United States, which is in the position of having virtuallly assumed, because of its long experience and peculiar interests and immediate responsibilities, an implied mandate in the Western Hemisphere."

Professor Reeves reviewed the history of two Pan-American conferences at which representatives of several of the Latin-American countries had attempted to insert the doctrine of nonintervention into the code of international law accepted by the American nations. Referring to the probability that another attempt will be made to establish the doctrine at the Pan-American conference which will be held at Montevideo in 1933, he said: "I think, myself, that the attempt to call certain matters that are really political philosophy, international law, is a mistake."

Professor Reeves expressed doubt as to the tolerability of results which might be attained through such methods and said he thought there was a good case for those who believe

(Continued on Page 3, Column 6)

Pact Opponents in Japan Adopt Milder Attitude

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TOKYO—Whatever tension existed here regarding Japan's ratification of the London naval pact is dispelled by the unexpectedly liberal attitude of the Privy Council's investigation committee at its first meeting Aug. 18. This committee is composed of the chief foes of the treaty and was expected to prove obstructionist.

The President, Baron Kuratomi, it is reported, stated frankly that the rumored opposition to the treaty of Yuko Hamaguchi, the Premier, did not exist, and he charged the committee to conduct the investigations strictly but fairly.

Count Miyoki Ito, who has been a conspicuous opponent of the chief delegate, Reijiro Wakatsuki, did not make his expected attack. The committee decided to examine and determine the supreme command issue; to examine the new defense plan carefully in order to detect any flaws in it, and to use a certain part of the funds saved as a result of the treaty to reduce taxation and not to permit the whole amount to go to the new defense plan.

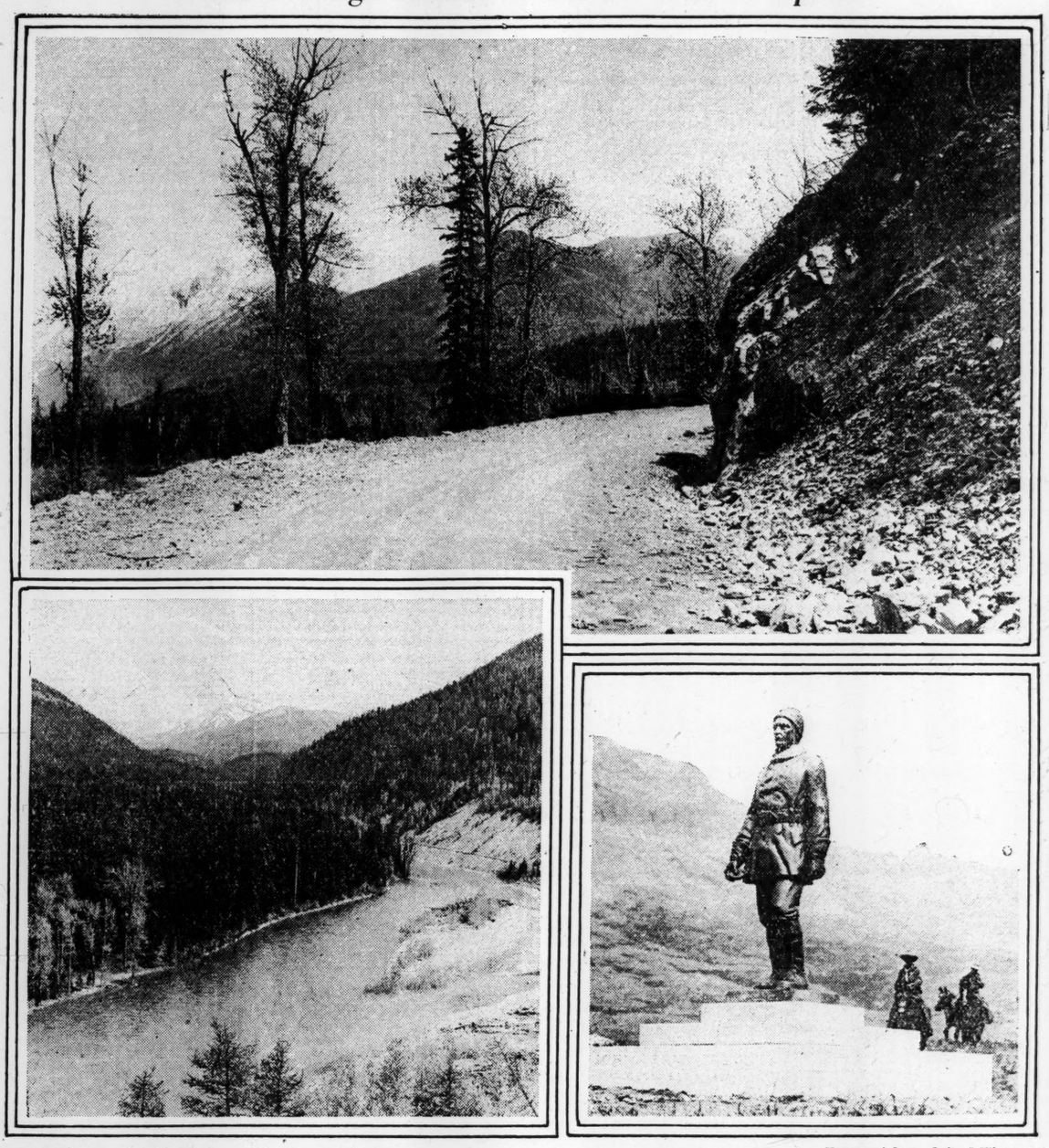
CHEMIST PERFECTS TANNING MACHINE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WORCESTER, S. Af.—A Port Elizabeth chemist has perfected a process of tanning described by experts as "revolutionary to a degree." It has passed the most severe tests, and the results are declared to have amazed the tanning industry.

Hides have been thoroughly and completely tanned in three days and a few hours. The resultant leather has been through all the usual factory tests, while the machine and leather have been critically examined by experts, who are of the opinion that it is first-class leather and practically impossible to distinguish from "long process" pit-tanned leather which has been for five to nine months in the making.

Gate Through Rockies to Pacific Coast Is Opened



CONTINENTAL DIVIDE IN MONTANA CONQUERED AT LAST

At Top—A Section of the New Roosevelt Highway Across the Rockies With Mt. Stimpson in Glacier National Park in the Background. Lower Left—Mt. St. Nicholas From the Roosevelt Highway. Lower Right—Statue in Bronze of John F. Stevens in Marias Pass Near the Station of Summit on the Continental Divide in Montana. The Statue, Which Commemorates the Discovery of Marias Pass by Stevens on Dec. 11, 1889, Through Which Subsequently the Great Northern Railroad Built Its Line to the Pacific Coast, Stands on the Edge of Glacier National Park Just Off the Roosevelt Highway.

Upper and Lower Left, © Hileman

GREAT BARRIER IN MONTANA NOW OPEN TO PACIFIC

Continental Divide Over Rockies Conquered in 15-Year Struggle

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HELENA, Mont.—With the consummation of a movement instituted about 15 years ago that great natural barrier in northern Montana—the Continental Divide, or the main range of the Rocky Mountains—has at last been conquered and now motor vehicles are finding their way over an easy grade from one to the other side of this immense uplift where in the past travel was available only by rail.

Until now no highway or trail over which wheeled vehicles could travel had existed through the main range from a point well up in the Canadian Rockies to another point several hundred miles southward in central Montana. Automobile tourists,

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

High Legal Standard Defended by Canadian and American Bars

Canada Depicted as Link Between Great Britain and United States

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—Involving the progress and welfare of one-fifth of the world's population, the study of India becomes a world problem, Sir John Simon, chairman of the Indian-Statutory Commission, declared at the closing of the fifteenth annual convention of the Canadian Bar Association attended by 1500 lawyers and jurists from Canada, Great Britain, the Irish Free State, France and the United States. Speakers at the convention emphasized upholding of the best judicial traditions.

Now that Canada has reached full stature and modern natural science has made the world "a sounding board" in which movements elsewhere have their immediate report and interest throughout the globe the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

More Compact Unification of Lawyers Proposed at Chicago Session

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Plans for a much more compact organization of the lawyers of the nation came before members of the American Bar Association, Aug. 18, as they began their week of deliberations here. A greater national influence for the organized lawyers, it is granted, may be expected of the proposals, but the main objects sought are a general raising of standards for the bar and the elimination of the shyster and pettifogging lawyer.

"The American Bar Association, with its nearly 30,000 members, has but a remote relationship with its individual members, and none with the state bar associations except through the Conference of Bar Association Delegates, which meets but once a year," explained Herbert Harley, of Chicago, secretary of the conference. Mr. Harley is secretary of the American Judicature Society.

"All the various bar associations are independent of each other. We want the national organization to have state departments, so that it can reach down to the ground and come into the closest touch with the practicing lawyer. Coördination of the 48 state bar associations, we believe, is necessary.

"Federating of the bar association units in this manner will be a notable step toward purging the bar of unde-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Sforza Decries Attempt to Rush Italy and France Into Hasty Accord

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

BY CABLE FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—No information is yet forthcoming regarding the progress of the Franco-Italian negotiations which were promised in July when the naval truce began, but it is noteworthy that the press of the two countries abstain from polemics and unquestionably the atmosphere has greatly improved. Yet in these negotiations practical difficulties remain and are indicated again with moderation and friendliness in the Journal des Debats.

An article by Count Sforza, former Italian Foreign Minister, and afterward Ambassador at Paris, has attracted considerable attention. He thinks it a mistake to insist on historic ties of racial fraternity and on the cultural identity of the two countries. There is not a Latin race, there are only peoples of very different origin and composition who speak languages of Latin origin. French and Italian culture and temperament are emphatically not alike. An understanding therefore cannot be expected to be spontaneous, but must be the result of patient negotiations.

Count Sforza, although an Italian patriot, fairly states that Italy gained greatly in the diplomatic sense by the war. It is usual to represent Italy as being denied everything, but in one respect it came off well. "No nation," writes Count Sforza, "attained in the same degree as Italy its supreme object. Not France, which in Europe, without a true peace, would always have to fear a formidable neighbor. Not Great Britain, which definitely lost its ancient naval supremacy. Italy gained a single advantage which is inestimable, namely, the disappearance of the great Austrian Empire."

Moreover, he remarks, the friendship of France for Jugoslavia, which annoys Italy, could be changed in character if a three-power treaty of friendship were concluded. The French Government tried to bring about a triple entente associating Italy, France and Jugoslavia. Italy was at first favorable, but afterward rejected the idea. Can it not be taken up again?

Count Sforza thinks that France owes Italy under Article 13 of the London Treaty, colonial compensation in addition to rectification of the frontier between Tunisia and Tripoli. But France cannot consent to anything which compromises its communications in Africa. The Tunisian question of nationality of settlers cannot certainly be solved.

This study of the situation by Count Sforza is believed to be particularly useful since it brings out certain points often neglected and indicates the right tone with which to treat these Franco-Italian problems. It is trusted that before the naval truce has expired, a settlement will be effected, or at least will be in sight.

The Canadian National Exhibition

This annual celebration at Toronto which provides a multitude of attractions, such as aviation, electrical and automobile exhibits, live-stock shows, seaplane and swimming races, is one of the premier events of the Canadian year—August 22 to September 6—and 2,000,000 visitors are expected to attend. A pre-show description of the coming exhibition, its main features, its development, its magnitude and importance, will be given in a colorful article to appear in the Monitor

Tomorrow

BRITAIN SEEKS MEANS TO ABATE UNEMPLOYMENT

Overseas Trade Shows Slight Recovery in July Over June

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Conferences to consider the unemployment situation in Britain were resumed here at a meeting of the representatives of the Government and David Lloyd George, the Marquess of Lothian and Seebohm Rowntree, of the Liberal Party.

It is felt that the whole economic position caused by the increase in the numbers of unemployed to a figure beyond the 2,000,000 mark calls for reëxamination of all factors governing employment conditions today. According to Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister, the aim of the conference is to find out "whether some action of a practical, perhaps temporary, kind could be devised to alleviate the unfortunate conditions in which sections of agriculturists and industrialists find themselves owing to world causes."

When the meetings were first called the Conservatives were invited to participate but Stanley Baldwin said it was impossible for the party to take part as the policy of safeguarding industries which is the chief Conservative panacea for unemployment was ruled out from the beginning. Mr. Baldwin says the only hope for trade recovery lies in the Conservative program to safeguard manufacturing industries against unfair competition, to assist agriculture by guaranteed prices and other practical methods.

Recent announcements show that there is a growing disposition for British firms to establish branch factories in the Dominions. For instance, a firm of Bradford serge manufacturers is transferring 60 looms, with auxiliary machinery and operatives, to Huntingdon, Can., and a Sheffield man is taking out a number of skilled workers to inaugurate a new rolled steel works at Pretoria, South Africa. Latest reports concerning British trade reveal a distinct revival in the linen industry with inquiries becoming more numerous. Cotton shows more promise in markets other than India and China, where recent political events have greatly handicapped the Lancashire trade. Egypt, West Africa, Australia and Latin America are showing more promising evidences of trade in cotton, which should effect employment.

On the whole, a slight recovery is recorded in British overseas trade during July, compared with June. The value of British exports for July, according to the Board of Trade, was £50,746,473, which was £7,901,171 higher than the June total.

REBELS YIELD, VICTORY NEAR, NANKING SAYS

Chinese Nationalists Claim Triumph in Honan and Shantung

TSINAN FALL BRINGS OPTIMISTIC REPORT

Southern Régime Foresees Close of War on Terms of Its Own Choosing

NANKING (AP)—Sweeping claims of victory on the battlefields of northern China caused high Nationalist circles on Aug. 18 to predict the end of the civil war on terms dictated by the Nanking régime.

The optimistic forecast was made as the result of the recapture by Nationalists of Tsinan, capital of Shantung Province, and reports indicating northern rebel armies in Honan Province were finding Government fire too hot to withstand.

Recapture of Tsinan from the rebels was regarded in Government circles as virtually reëstablishing Nationalist authority in Shantung. Military reports from along the Haichow-Tungkwan Railway stated the rebel forces had begun a general withdrawal from eastern Honan.

While specific reasons accounting for the alleged rebel retreat were not given, it was generally believed that strengthening of the Nationalist forces in Shantung had made the rebels' position untenable in central and eastern Honan.

Nationalist reports said the rebels were retreating westward from Langeng, well-fortified city which had been considered the key to the northerners' positions in eastern central Honan.

Government authorities said the rebels were not expected to make a stand east of Kaifeng, Honan capital, which was described as a difficult place to defend. The fall of Kaifeng into Nationalist hands was believed by government officials to be imminent.

Nationalists now profess to believe the rebels will retreat into the mountains of southern Shansi Province through the passes which for centuries have afforded avenues of escape for armies defeated on the plains of Honan.

Government officials predicted that the rebels soon would be pushed well northward of the Yellow River, enabling Nanking to dictate peace terms.

Rebel forces along the Tsinan-Tsingtao Railway also were said to be retreating toward the northern border of Shantung.

War Money Is Obtained Through Inland Custom

WASHINGTON (AP)—Sources from which funds come to finance the constant military operations of the various contending elements of Chinese rulership have been in part revealed by routine survey of American consular operations.

The cash still is being effectively wrung out of the resources of the masses by stringent application of "likin," which is a sort of a customs transit tax, imposed upon every shipment of goods as it moves through every hamlet, city or provincial subdivision.

Frank P. Lockhart, American Consul-General at Hankow, pointed out in a report that the accumulation of likin charges frequently totals many times the original value of the goods, and all is paid by the consumer.

"In January, 1929," he said, "an American firm reported that on a case of carbide, valued at $8, the taxes levied totaled $16.

"In May, 1929, an American oil company reported that its agents paid taxes totaling $4.88 on kerosene shipped by water 150 miles, when the value of the kerosene was $5.

"The Chinese merchants and farmers suffer most from the direct taxation, although it is reflected in the cost of living of all classes.

"There is a great amount of resentment, but it seldom is openly expressed. Chinese psychology is such that the masses apparently adopt themselves to conditions and resentment smolders passively."

Marshal Chang Not Slain

PEIPING, China (AP) — Marshal Chang Hsueh Liang, Manchurian war lord, recently reported assassinated, is in the best of condition and playing tennis daily.

The report of his assassination appears to have arisen from a short-lived mutiny among his soldiers.

A group of his officers at Pei Tai Ho were offered large sums of money to go over to the Nationalist forces and advance against Tientsin. Chang summoned the suspects to a conference, arrested them and went back to his tennis.

ALL SAFE AS TAHITI SINKS IN SOUTH SEA

WELLINGTON, N. Z. (AP)—The Matson Liner Ventura wirelessed that all 317 passengers, officers and crew of the British steamer Tahiti, which sank Aug. 17 off Rorotonga, Cook Islands, are safe.

The Ventura is proceeding to Pago Pago, where the Tahiti's island passengers and crew will be disembarked. The Ventura then will proceed to San Francisco, where American and European passengers will be landed.

KAULEN SAILS FOR AMERICA

BREMEN, Ger. (AP)—Dr. Hugo Kaulen Jr., sailed on the Dresden on Aug. 16 for New York with his balloon, the Earmen, for the Gordon Bennett races.

LATIN-AMERICAN NATIONS OBTAIN EXTENDED CREDIT

Rapid Extension Made in Lines of Economic Development

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Latin-American nations, with finances stabilized in many instances to a greater degree than ever before, are being extended credit for the building of public works that in some cases has nearly doubled the foreign debts of those nations, it is shown in a financial survey just compiled by the Pan-American Union.

"An outstanding characteristic of the republics of Latin America during recent years has been their rapid expansion along all lines of financial, commercial and industrial endeavor," the report states. "The rapid economic development of the Latin-American countries has stimulated to a marked degree the interest in those nations, and has established a demand for detailed and comprehensive information covering all aspects of economic life."

To meet this demand, the finance division of the Pan-American Union declares that it has prepared the survey, known as "Finance Series No. 1," reviewing the national budgets of the Latin-American nations for the current fiscal year, giving details of the actual revenues and expenditures for the latest period for which figures are available and stating the public debt of each of the republics.

"Every effort has been made to assure the accuracy of all the statements presented, which have been gathered either from official government publications or from other sources believed to be reliable," the introduction to the survey concludes.

Some of the nations show a cutting down of their public indebtedness, but the majority are investing in public works. Bolivia reduced its national indebtedness according to the survey from $69,373,074 on Dec. 31, 1928, to $68,987,041 in June, 1929. Chile, on the other hand, increased its indebtedness, largely for public projects, from $395,915,534 on Dec. 31, 1928, to $462,-241,000 on Dec. 31, 1929.

Columbia nearly doubled its external indebtedness during 1928, due to the expansion of the public works program, the survey states. At the end of 1927 the figure stood at $36,-251,061, and one year later at $66,184,-145. The public works program has been increasinig the public debt for three years, as shown by the comparatively small amount of the external debt at the end of 1926—$13,-557,466.

Officials at the Pan-American Union declare that the confidence of investors in the financial stability of many Latin-American nations is reflected in their willingness to lend to them.

CLOSE UNIFICATION OF LAWYERS URGED IN UNITED STATES

(Continued from Page 1)

sirable members. The bar is at present heterogeneous. It lacks discipline and the power to control itself.

State Legislation Needed

"Lawyers in America are not answerable to their own profession as in most of the countries of Europe. Their profession suffers in consequence from such of its members as are shrewd and willing to work only a little and to live by trickery.

"The heart of reform lies in legislation within the individual states giving state bar associations the power to discipline their members. Seven states have placed the authority to admit to the bar and to expel in the hands of state bar associations. Several other states are likely to adopt similar laws at their next legislatures. Just as rapidly as the bar acquires a fundamental organization it cleans house.

"Coördination of the state bar associations with the national will help to give the bar the regimentation it needs. It will serve to give a broader currency to the ideals of the high minded. The national organization can be a greater inspiration to its state units if given opportunity. The tendency to give state bar associations the fundamental powers of self-government they need will be strengthened.

Effect on Public Thought

"Lawyers already have a tremendous effect upon the public thought. The proposed change in the constitution of the American Bar Association will enlarge the public authority of the bar. But that is not the main purpose of the proposed change.

"The conference of bar association delegates will not ask the American Bar Association to vote on this question at this session, but hopes the American Bar Association will make coördination the main order of business coming up for next year."

In the last two decades more than 300 new bar associations have been formed, bringing the present total to 1216, the Committee on Bar Reorganization of the Conference of Bar Association Delegates reported. The committee asked authority to join in an inquiry to sound sentiment and evolve a plan of affiliation between state bar associations and the American Bar Association, "so that the American Bar Association may become the means of more accurately expressing the sentiment of the lawyers of the country."

An increased feeling of responsibility on the part of the bar associations of the country is in evidence in general, reported the Committee on State Bar Organizations. There is also a conviction, it found, that to meet this responsibility greater power and more effective organization are required.

The process of developing proper and desirable relations between the press and the courts rests to a great extent within the control of the presiding judges in each of the courts, declared the committee on coöperation between the press and the bar. "The matter is of great importance in its bearing on public opinion," continued the committee, "on the status of the judiciary in public esteem, and therefore on the preservation of the judicial authority as an instrument of the Government."

Discountenancing the old practice of withholding copies of written opinions of certain courts for sale by the clerk of the court, the committee held that all such opinions as are desired for review by the press should be accurately abstracted and reported. To this end it recommended that "all reasonable facilities and conveniences be afforded to the representatives of the press by courtesy of the several courts and their clerks."

For the first time, the newspaper viewpoint was formally presented to this lawyers' conference through a memorandum by David Lawrence, president of the United States Daily and chairman of the committee on coöperation with the bar appointed by the American Society of Newspaper Editors at its annual meeting last April.

Essential Points Obscured

"It would seem to be indisputable that in an age which is attempting to secure law observance, every effort should be made to report intelligently and accurately the work of the judiciary," Mr. Lawrence's memorandum said. "Yet it is unfortunately true that the decisions of federal, state, county and local tribunals are not only misunderstood by newspaper reporters at times, but too often there is no practical consideration given to means which would prevent misunderstanding, or even misrepresentation.

"Frequently in the reports of judicial decisions the essential points are obscured and in the issuance of such decisions judicial officers are not inclined as a rule to aid those who seek enlightenment.

"While I know that such a thing is impossible, if not impracticable, I wonder, nevertheless, what the effect would be if legal decisions could be translated into layman's English. Unquestionably newspapers would find such decisions much more interesting reading.

"Within the past year we have been able to persuade justices in many jurisdictions that it is essential to make available promptly typewritten copies of decisions. It is our hope that the archaic methods which have existed in the past may gradually disappear. In my judgment, much of the misunderstanding of judicial decisions today is due to the fact that newspaper reporters either do not have quick access to decisions, or because there is no one in the courts as a rule who is ready to draw to the attention of reporters the essential points in those decisions.

"The American Society of Newspaper Editors is desirous of developing a program of coöperation and would appreciate, I am sure, if your committee would set forth certain points on which mutual conferences of our committee would be advantageous so that ultimately, by periodic meetings, we may be able to agree upon the factors in the program and attempt to draw from our membership suggestions as to possible solution."

Selection of Candidates

Interest in the question of appointment versus election of judges continues as heretofore, remarked the Committee on Judicial Selection, but no marked disposition to change the system prevailing in any state has appeared. The committee urged a more active interest on the part of the bar in the selection of judicial candidates.

"It is only through the enlightened interest and activity of the organized bar that the average quality of candidates for elective judicial office can be raised," it declared.

"In the absence of peculiar local conditions the results of a full and fair poll of the bar will generally have a decisive influence on public opinion, and will usually result in the election of candidates approved by the bar."

The problem of providing a better method for compensating persons injured in accidents is one vitally affecting the entire country, reported the special committee on accident litigation of the Conference of Bar Association Delegates.

Professional abuses in connection with accident litigation are apparently a serious problem only in the larger cities and only in certain of these, it found. The system of solicitation of negligence cases has been broken up in New York and Philadelphia, it stated.

The outstanding feature of the convention of the entire bar association, which opens on Aug. 20, after the preliminary allied meetings, is the visit of the delegation of European lawyers. The party numbers 216. Of these, 22 are French, 15 Scotch, 5 Irish and the balance English. The party is most distinguished, it is stated by W. H. Eckert of Chicago, who escorted it from Europe as representative of the American Bar Association. The European lawyers are now in Canada and will arrive here Aug. 21. Their American itinerary concludes Sept. 6 at the Harvard Law School.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Uniform Aviation Act Recommended to States

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—To supplement federal control of aviation, which does not apply to exclusively interstate commerce, the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, in annual session here, has drawn up a uniform state air licensing act which will be recommended to the various states for adoption.

With the three other model acts also approved by the conference, having to do with child labor, divorce, jurisdiction and regulation of firearms, the Air License Act will be submitted for the approval of the American Bar Association at its meeting here this week. The act will also be put before the first natural legislative air conference, which opens at the Northwestern University, Aug. 18.

The principal provisions of the proposed act are that no civil aircraft shall be flown within a state without a state license, unless it is licensed under the federal law and that no person shall act as "an airman of any civil aircraft," within a state without a state license unless he is licensed under the federal law. The same official who licenses motor vehicles and operators would be put in charge of the administration of the proposed law.

The conference of commissioners, which was to have closed Aug. 16, was held over until Aug. 28 to take final action on an act relating to motor vehicle operation.

Food Companies Add to Earnings in 1930

DESPITE the drop in prices which has cut into the value of inventories, food companies are showing progress this year. Earnings statements of 17 such organizations for the first half-year showed aggregate profits of $53,676,-000, an increase of $1,824,000 over the corresponding period of 1929.

General Foods Corporation, Mead, Johnson & Co., International Salt Company, Cream of Wheat Corporation, National Dairy Products Corporation, Penick & Ford, Inc., United Biscuit Company and United Fruit Company are among those reporting gains over last year.

300 Miles Per Hour Is Page Plane Limit

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A little blue and gold racing Seahawk airplane flashed across the sky above Roosevelt Field Aug. 17 in some of the fastest flying ever seen there.

The monoplane was powered with a Curtiss Conqueror motor that developed close to 800 horsepower. It was piloted by Capt. Arthur H. Page, of the United States Marine Corps, winner of the Curtiss Marine Trophy race in Washington last May and will be the navy's entry in the Thompson Trophy free-for-all at the National Air races in Chicago Sept. 1.

Captain Page flew the airplane over a speed course between Westbury and Garden City, but he refused to divulge how fast he had traveled. His plane was built to travel up to 300 miles an hour. In the races he will fly against Capt. Frank Hawks and Maj. James H. Doolittle, who will pilot planes similar to Captain Hawks' Whirlwind Travelair.

Another mystery Seahawk built secretly in the Curtiss plant at Garden City was flown Aug. 18 for the first time. It is fitted with a 600-horsepower White Cyclone engine for Alford J. Williams, formerly speed flier air expert of the United States Navy, who returned here from Europe Aug. 16 with the most distinguished international group of air pilots ever assembled in the United States. They were picked by their governments from the leading racing squadrons of England, France, Germany and Italy to participate in the national air races.

TREES DEDICATED TO NOTED AUTHORS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, Ont.—In the pines and rocks of Muskoka where a group of Canadian artists and authors have loved to pilgrimage from year to year, a picturesque ceremony took place Aug. 17 when monarchs of the forest were formally dedicated to six of Canada's writers, and a rustic avenue to the memory of two gifted Canadian women. Charles G. D. Roberts, the late Bliss Carman, and Sir Gilbert Parker, all of international reputation, were honored in this way. So were Marshall Saunders, whose Beautiful Joe is the Black Beauty of dogdom, Wilson McDonald, Toronto poet, and John M. Nelson.

The ceremonial about the foot of each tree included a recital from the writers' works.

FOUR RUSSIANS SHOT FOR HOARDING SILVER

MOSCOW (AP)—Four men, a speculator, a cashier and two traders, accused of counter-revolutionary activities in connection with recent investigations of hoarding silver coin, have been arrested and shot.

Many other persons have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment for encouraging the hoarding of silver, a practice which, the Government says, it is determined must end.

1,040,508 MEN LISTED AS FASCIST MEMBERS

ROME (AP)—An order sheet of the Fascist Party said, Aug. 18, that 1,040,508 men were enrolled in the party as of July 31, with 106,756 women listed and 41,680 Fascist university students.

Young Fascist girls numbered 21,-055 and Fascist university professors 1816. The order sheet adds that 150,-000 children were cared for in the party's vacation colony this summer.

SIAM'S KING AND QUEEN TO VISIT AMERICA

TOKYO (AP)—A communication from the Japanese Minister at Bankok to the Foreign Office, Aug. 18, said Praja Dhipok, King of Siam, was planning to visit Japan en route to the United States during the spring of 1931. King Praja is going to America incognito. The Queen will accompany him.

R-100 GOES TO REPAIR SHOP

CARDINGTON, Eng. (AP)—The British dirigible R-100, just back from a trip to Canada, was taken from her mooring mast early Aug. 17 to the shed where she will be overhauled thoroughly. During refueling operations, Aug. 16, the giant airship was damaged slightly. An attachment supporting a group of tanks failed to hold, and one or two tanks slipped down, penetrating the outer cover.

Farmers Enter Oil Business in Large Numbers

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Farmers are going into the oil business in a big way—buying petroleum products through their own wholesalers, selling to themselves and distributing the profits as patronage refunds—it is reported at the Federal Farm Board.

As indication of the growth of the movement, Illinois is cited as having developed in the last three years a wholesale association, the Illinois Farm Supply Company, that increased its volume of petroleum products to 8,073,928 gallons in the second year of its activity, and to 13,934,425 gallons in 1929.

This association is said to have 21 local member groups comprising 35,-000 consumers, 141 service trucks, 51 bulk distributing stations and a net gain during 1929 of $280,480 that was available for return to the consumers in proportion to their patronage.

Starting with a small association at the village of Cottonwood, Minn., when on July 7, 1921, the Cottonwood Oil Company was organized, the coöperative oil movement among farmers has spread until it now comprises four large wholesale organizations operating principally in Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Illinois, Montana and Wisconsin.

The financial scheme in general comprises a supply company organized with share capital divided into various types of stock. The local associations become members by owning portions of this stock, and they elect a board of directors to control the supply company. The local associations are also organized on a capital stock basis, available in shares to farmers in good standing with recognized farm organizations.

Distribution of the profits realized on sales is accomplished through a patronage dividend, usually over and above the regular interest on capital stock.

A company in Kansas City, Mo., recently declared a patronage refund of 15 per cent.

AFRIDIS RETREATING TO HILL FASTNESSES

PESHAWAR, India (AP) — Afridi tribesmen who had threatened this city during the last fortnight were in full retreat Aug. 18 toward the hill fastnesses of the northwest frontier. The menacing situation here was considered relieved.

Authorities believed that continued bombing by British planes led to abandonment of the attack by the tribesmen. Martial law is still enforced in Peshawar. The Haji of Turangzai is understood here still to be trying to persuade the powerful Mohmands to take the field against the British.

PORTUGAL OPENS DRIVE ON ADULTERATED FOOD

LISBON, Portugal (AP)—Thousands of gallons of milk considered unfit for consumption have been dumped in the Tagus River by Lisbon police who have begun an energetic campaign against "fraudulent tradesmen."

The police, led by their chief, Col. Mouzinho Albuquerque, have raided food markets and confiscated large quantities of adulterated foodstuffs. Heavy fines have been imposed. Raids also have been conducted in the large provincial towns.

ARGENTINE EXPORTS DECREASE

BUENOS AIRES (By U. P.)—Argentine exports for the first seven months of this year decreased 25.4 per cent compared to the same period last year, an official report by the Ministry of Finance revealed Aug. 15. Exports for the period ending July 31 were 393,046,040 gold pesos (about $361,601,356), compared to 608,778,845 for last year.

TURKS DENY CROSSING BORDER

TEHERAN, Persia (AP)—The Persian Foreign Office officially repudiated reports Aug. 17 that Turkish soldiers had made an incursion into Persian territory. The announcement also denied that another note of protest had been received from Turkey.

TURKISH ENVOY TO RETURN

ISTANBUL (AP)—It was reported in official circles Aug. 16 that the Turkish Ambassador to Persia, Chavket Bey, recalled Aug. 15, will return to Teheran within a fortnight or another will go in his place.

OLANO NEW COLOMBIAN CONSUL

BOGOTA, Colombia (By U. P.) — German Olano was named Colombian consul in New York Aug. 16.

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MOVE TO LIMIT VOTE BY COUP SEEN IN EGYPT

King and Premier Reported to Have Formulated New Constitution

LONDON (AP)—King Fuad of Egypt and the Premier, Sidky Pasha, were said in an article contributed to the Daily Mail Aug. 17 to be planning a coup d'etat that would make Fuad an absolute monarch with a restricted Parliament.

The King and the Premier, according to the writer, have drafted a completely new Constitution, which will be operative immediately and entail ousting of the present Parliament with its heavy Wafdist majority.

The plan is said to include drastic revision of the Egyptian electoral law. Two-thirds of Parliament would be chosen on a modified democratic policy, based on the view that universal suffrage is not suitable for a country almost wholly illiterate. The other third would be chosen by the Government. The number of deputies would be reduced from 240 to 100.

Egyptian Clashes Laid to Failure of Cabinet to Submit Its Program

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALEXANDRIA—The situation has developed rapidly in Egypt lately and has become grave following incidents at Bilbeis, Mansura and Alexandria, in which a number of fatalities resulted.

The reason assigned for these fights between the crowds, incited by the Wafd leaders, and the Government authorities is that the Ismail Sidky Cabinet has transgressed at any rate the intent of the Constitution by refusing to face Parliament with its program, though actually it has remained within the letter of the Constitution.

Parliament, in which the Wafd have an overwhelming majority, was adjourned by royal decree for one month from June 21 and the session was brought to a close by a second decree, published in the Official Journal, on July 12.

The Wafd Cabinet resigned June 17 over the bills to protect the Constitution, which enacted penal servitude for life among other penalties against any member of a Cabinet who transgressed the Constitution by suspending Parliament.

Members of the Cabinet made it quite clear that they did not wish any other leading Wafdist to join the new Cabinet which was to be formed by King Fuad. This meant that it was certain to be formed of men hostile to the Wafd and that they would do their best to break its power.

It is possible that Nahas Pasha and his colleagues did not expect King Fuad to accept the resignation, or the Wafd may have even felt that British friendship, about which so much had been said since the opening of the recent Anglo-Egyptian negotiations, would be a help to them on this occasion.

The Wafd defended their intransigent attitude by saying that the palace intrigued for their downfall, and that no Ministry could possibly remain in power, when all the measures they introduced were obstructed by the King.

It is probable that neither side made any very friendly attempt to reach a compromise over the 300 or 400 important measures which the Wafd brought forward at the last moment before the end of the session.

Once the Wafd Government had made it clear that they intended to present to Parliament the bills safeguarding the Constitution or resign, it became a serious struggle between the King fighting to retain his prerogatives, and the Wafd seeking to increase their influence as a party by preventing any likelihood of a future coup d'état.

Having prevented the formation of a coalition the Wafd are attempting, with considerable success, to incite the country against the present Cabinet. They base their right to do this on their interpretation of the Constitution and the fact that the present Cabinet has transgressed it.

Following the recent rioting the Government made a number of arrests in Alexandria, including two deputies, which it would not have been able to do, if it had not closed the parliamentary session on July 12. Until the session is concluded all Deputies and Senators enjoy Parliamentary immunity and cannot be arrested.

CANADA DEPICTED AS BRITISH LINK TO UNITED STATES

(Continued from Page 1)

responsibilities of Canada are worldwide, stated Sir John.

"It is not only at Delhi or in London that the sympathetic study of the Indian problem must be concentrated. It is a world problem." He appealed to the lawyers of Canada to apply the practice of their profession to this problem and study the facts with a view to appreciating causes as the only effective way of reaching a conclusion.

Keystone of the Empire

At the closing banquet speakers from five countries depicted Canada as a link of understanding between Britain and the United States, as well as being the keystone in the arch of the British Empire.

Hugh Guthrie, Minister of Justice, spoke of Canada's relations with the United States, stating the friendship between the two countries was enduring. He felt that it was universally understood that in Canada everyone was as loyal to the King and Empire as Americans were to their Constitution and ideals. Even native-born Canadians always think of the motherland as home.

L. S. St. Laurent of Montreal was elected to succeed R. B. Bennett as president of the Canadian Bar Association. The new Prime Minister retired from the association and also said farewell to the profession of law. "This is my valedictory at the bar," he said, "and it is not without sadness. Sad because the practice of my profession has been very pleasant, has occupied my interest and energies."

N. W. Rowell Toronto, was elected general vice-president and D. L. McCarthy, Toronto, vice-president for Ontario.

A presentation was made to the Canadian Bar Association of a beautifully wrought rose bowl, the gift of the British Law Society and the Inns of Court of London. The presentation was made by Sir John Simon, senior bencher among the English guests, and Sir Roger Gregory, head of the law society.

An investiture with honorary membership in the Canadian Bar Association was accorded to nine of the leading men representing the visiting delegations to the convention from other countries.

Those upon whom the honor was conferred by Mr. St. Laurent were Viscount Dunedin, Lord Tomlin, Sir William Jowitt, Attorney-General for England; Henri Decugis, representing the French bar; Mr. Justice Hanna of Dublin, judge of the High Court of the Irish Free State; E. A. Armstrong of Camden, N. J.; J. S. Leadbetter of Edinburgh, heading the Scottish advocates at the convention; Sir William Johnston, heading the Scottish solicitors, and Sir Roger Gregory, head of the solicitors of the Law Society of England.

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IGNORING 'REDS' HELD BEST WAY TO END 'MENACE'

But Eternal Vigilance Is Price of Liberty, Says Sir William Jowitt

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—Ignoring Communists is the best method of handling the "Red menace" in the majority of countries, in the opinion of Sir William Jowitt, Attorney-General in the Ramsay MacDonald Government, who has been attending the sessions of the Canadian Bar Association here.

"No one could be happier than I am about the present state of Communism in England," he said. "But the price of liberty is eternal vigilence and every civilized nation must keep a watch on this plague which might easily prove fatal to every form of freedom. In England we have assumed a fairly liberal attitude toward Communism. The crude organization of the Communists is crumbling away and whoever are supplying the funds are receiving no returns."

Speaking on trade conditions in England the Attorney-General said they were improving and just as that country was the first to feel the effects of world conditions so he thought it would be the first to show improvement.

Continuance of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in London rests with the governments of each dominion, stated Lord MacMillan, a member of the committee. "I believe the opinion of the members of the committee as well as many people in the Dominions is that the Privy Council is an important link between the different judicial systems of the Empire."

Some of the members of the British judicial party are holders of old Grand Trunk Railway stock and are among the British group who have commenced action through the Supreme Court of the United States to obtain remuneration for shares which have been declared worthless. J. L. Crouch, London barrister, stated the consensus of the shareholders appeared to be that their chances in this case are slight."

It is unusual for action to be instituted in the United States Supreme Court to recover damages from a British organization," he said, "especially when the finale has been written in British proceedings by the decision of the Privy Council in throwing out the case of the stockholders."

Gibraltar Straits Tunnel Considered

TARIFA, Spain (AP)—A project conceived three-quarters of a century ago by a French engineer to connect Europe and Africa by a tunnel under the Straits of Gibraltar is occupying the attention of the Spanish Government.

Luis de Pena, director of the Spanish Geological Institute and member of the government commission of experts studying the proposal, said that preliminary drilling tests have met with success and prospects for a tunnel seem somewhat brighter.

The tunnel would begin in this city and terminate in Morocco, a distance of approximately eight miles. The first recorded plan for the work is attributed to a French engineer named Laurent de Villedeuil, but since that time it has absorbed the interest of Spanish, English and other French experts.

The commission of Spanish experts has been conducting, under a government subsidy, preliminary drilling tests on this side of the channel to determine the conditions of the land under which the tube must pass.

DENMARK REQUESTS EXPEDITION TO LEAVE

COPENHAGEN (AP)—The expedition financed by Le Journal, of Paris, must leave Scoresby Sound, Greenland, the Danish Government decided Aug. 17.

The expedition, headed by Dr. Downbrova, landed on the Sound despite the Government's prohibition, and orders have been forwarded to the authorities there to oust the explorers. The Government objects to the expedition's presence, it was said, because of previous visits to Angmagsaltk and East Greenland Dr. Downbrova failed to comply with conditions laid down for him by the authorities.

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'OWN YOUR FARM' DRIVE STARTS IN GEORGIA

Present System of Tenantry Declared Harmful to Everyone in State

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTA, Ga.—A campaign of "Farm Home Ownership" was launched here recently at a meeting of the Georgia Chamber of Commerce, otherwise known as the Georgia Association, with the hope of lessening in the near future and ultimately eliminating the annual loss due to the tenant system of farming which causes about 160,000 families to be yearly on the move, resulting in great waste in production and marketing and in tremendous monetary loss to the State.

Coincident with the effort of doing away with the present system of tenantry or non-farm-home ownership will be that of helping to organize county-wide chambers of commerce or boards of trade in rural counties at present unorganized, it was announced.

Georgia is in a strong economic condition, according to reports brought in from every section of the State. An unusually fine crop condition was reported in southeast Georgia by R. E. Benedict of Brunswick, who stated that there is an active market for small suburban homes near Brunswick. The Georgia Chamber of Commerce has a fine opportunity to serve the State at this time, when there are grave problems awaiting solution in business and agriculture, according to the consensus of opinion of those attending the meeting, F. H. Abbott, secretary, said.

"Sixty-five per cent of the population of Georgia," Mr. Abbott stated, "is still rural. Of the land which is being cultivated, 75 per cent is being cultivated with waste in production and marketing, due to our tenant system chiefly. Every man, woman and child in the State, as well as every profession and business is affected by the staggering monetary loss which the State suffers from the tenant-farming system.

"At this time it is fortunate that there are those who have had the vision and the wisdom to organize their several companies into one central company known as the Southeastern Farm Loan and Property Owners' Association.

This company recently elected T. W. Sterrett, president, representing the Prudential Life Insurance Company, and R. C. Ellis, president of the Empire Trust Company. The organization maintains offices in Atlanta.

"These business men believe in Georgia farms and therefore are continuing to loan money to the right sort of farmer," Mr. Abbott said. "They have faith, too, in the worthy tenant and consider him the very best prospect for farm home ownership. They are naturally friendly to this Farm Home Ownership campaign we are inaugurating, as it is their desire to lend money on a profit-making farm rather than to operate a farm. For this reason Mr. Sterrett, president of the landowners' organization which represents holdings of possibly $40,000,000, has consented to act as chairman of the State Chamber of Commerce Home Ownership Committee. This will insure a close coöperation between the tenants who desire to own their homes and the large landowners.

"Now is the time for Georgia tenant farmers to realize that rents will not continue as low as they are and that land will not continue to sell for what it is now selling. A farmer may own his farm more cheaply than he can rent it.

"There are the spiritual values, too, to be considered. With so many of our population moving constantly from place to place standards of living are not only lowered for those affected but the whole population feels the results to an extent. The influence of uninterrupted church and school attendance is often interfered with and the inherent desire for the owning of one's own home—an essential factor in the perpetuity of a democratic state—is gradually fading out under the influence of the tenant farmer's life of itinerancy," Mr. Abbott concluded.

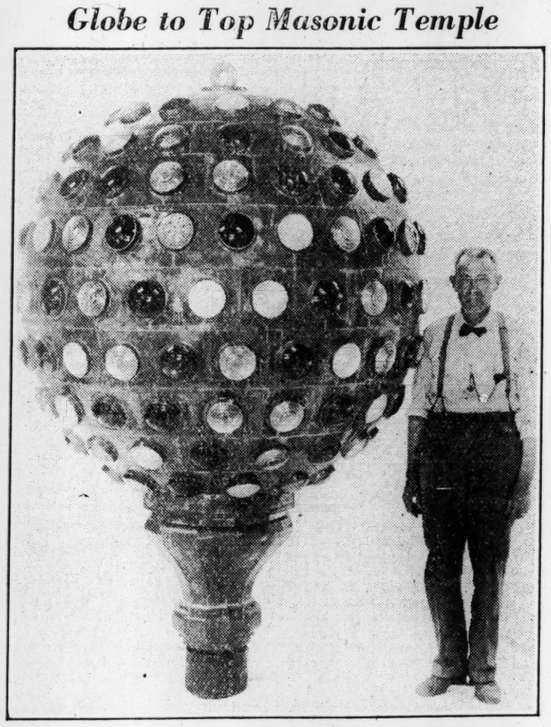
Some of the essential things to consider in the forthcoming campaign for Farm Home Ownership which Mr. Abbott named are:

1. Good lands are cheaper and may be obtained by men of small means on terms easier than may be offered again in a generation.

2. Some of the largest life insurance companies that are making loans on farms have come into possession of large acreages of excellent land through no fault of the lands and often through no fundamental fault of the original landowner; the same is true of the Federal Land Bank while private capital and many banks possess farms they cannot handle economically. Indeed most of these lands in the last analysis can be handled economically only where the owner is the farm operator.

3. Profits from the farming industry can come regularly through a series of years only where an intelligent system of farm management and soil building are practiced. Neither can be accomplished regularly except when the farm manager or operator owns the land.

Globe to Top Masonic Temple



GLOBE TO TOP SCOTTISH RITE TEMPLE AT McALESTER, OKLA.

This huge globe, constructed of copper, covered with gold leaf, and inset with 168 five-inch lenses, will top a 45-foot steel pipe on the roof of the new Scottish Rite Temple at McAlester, 250 feet above the city streets. It is five feet in diameter and weighs about 500 pounds. A series of lights on the inside, shining through the different-colored lenses, produce no glare and will be seen for many miles, serving both as an attractive decoration and as a guide for airplanes. It was built by A. J. Arendall, a member of the Scottish Rite in McAlester.

DEMOCRATS FIND HOPE OF VICTORY IN SENATE POLLS

Control of Upper House to Depend on Gaining 12 Additional Seats

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The Democratic senatorial campaign committee is laying plans for a concerted drive in the November elections which it hopes will obtain control of the United States Senate, according to Millard E. Tydings, Senator from Maryland, chairman.

A gain of 12 seats would give the Democrats control, provided they lose none, they have figured out. Campaign cries of the party call the public's attention to the crash in the stock market, the enactment of the new tariff law, carrying "harsh, unfair and outrageous schedules," increased unemployment and a "long career of corruption marking the last three administrations."

At present there are 39 Democrats, 56 Republicans and one Farm-Labor members of the Senate. There are contests for 35 seats this November. Chances are at least even for the Democrats to organize and control the Senate after elections, it is felt at Democratic headquarters here. "Conceding everything doubtful to the opposition, the very least to be expected would be six new Democratic Senators," they estimate.

Eleven Contests in South

In the area generally termed the "Solid South" there will be 11 contests. On the basis of recent local elections and the "united condition of the Democratic Party," Democratic headquarters hope to see 11 members of their party elected to the Senate from this section.

Circumstances which may give Democratic candidates advantages in other states formerly Republican strongholds are listed. In Colorado, Massachusetts, Kentucky and West Virginia, Republicans who held Senate seats are retiring. Democratic prospects in these four states are better than they have been for 15 years, in the view of party leaders.

In Rhode Island Peter G. Gerry, former Senator, who was twice elected to the Senate from that State, but who was defeated two years ago, is a strong contender, it is felt.

Montana already has one Democratic Senator, and inasmuch as the party is united there, hope for victory surrounds the candidacy of Harry H. Schwartz, Democratic nominee. The liberal platform of James Hamilton Lewis, former Senator from Illinois, is the basis of the party's hope over Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick, although Illinois is normally overwhelmingly Republican.

Farm Policy Criticized

In South Dakota, W. J. Bulow, present Democratic Governor, is the party's nominee. He has twice been elected to the Governorship in this Republican state and Democratic leaders are confident he will be able to maintain his popularity as Senatorial candidate. It is hoped that criticism of the Republican Administration's farm policies in Minnesota will work toward the success of the Democrats there.

Party leaders frankly admit that Kansas is a very difficult state for Democratic success, with Arthur Capper and Henry J. Allen, Republicans, up for reëlection. Nor are chances of unseating William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, promising, they admit. The reëlection of James Couzens (R.), Senator from Michigan, is likewise conceded, and Dwight W. Morrow, Republican, is looked upon as the favorite candidate in New Jersey.

In Montana, Thomas J. Walsh, veteran Democratic Senator, is expected to win and in New Mexico, Sam G. Bratton (D.), who has already served one term, is counted as a victor.

States which are placed in the doubtful column by Democratic leaders include New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Oregon, Nebraska, Ohio, Iowa and Delaware.

LATIN-AMERICAN POLICY END SEEN IN CODIFIED LAW

(Continued from Page 1)

"the whole process of codification is impractical at the present stage of world organization."

Urges Nonintervention

"By agreeing with the doctrine of nonintervention," he continued, "the United States will be able to allay the suspicion of Latin-American states toward us. It is not, however, a good policy for the United States to do this unless there is full agreement on the content and meaning of nonintervention; otherwise it is a source of danger.

"A constructive policy for the United States will never be worked out by the solemn adoption of a series of fine phrases, if these phrases are, to a large extent, expressions of eighteenth-century political philosophy. International relationships have never been managed in any such way.

"Pan-Americanism and our relations in the Caribbean are sometimes antagonistic, and by the codification of international law, satisfactory relationships cannot be established. The difficulty is that having reiterated for over 100 years the theory of independence and equality of 21 republics, we cannot expect 20 of them to do anything else but insist upon the operation of this doctrine, and to further recognize that it is mutually effective."

The present tendency of European nations to make themselves economically independent was deprecated by speakers at the round table on recent economic progress as inefficient and wasteful as well as productive of bad feeling.

Develop Mineral Resources

Explaining the tendency, Dr. H. Foster Bain, formerly director, United States Bureau of Mines, said, "It is not unnatural that, with the hardships of the war period fresh in mind and with the defense complex and pride of new national existence so widely felt, each nation has started out to develop to the maximum such mineral industries as it has."

"The result," he said has been an overbuilding of plants and an intense struggle for markets, ending in a large over-capacity to produce."

At the round table on western civilization Prof. Cecil DeLisle Burns of the University of Glasgow took up the problems of the tariff barriers erected since the war in the interests of what he termed, "economic nationalism."

"No one, today," he said, "really wants war, but everyone wants the things that cannot be got without war. To illustrate, tariff walls are raised around each country. The argument that this tariff may hurt a country such as Switzerland or France is today usually an argument for the tariff itself, but for peace purposes we must really go further than this, and see that the tariff barriers which we raise will not hurt other nations. It is only in this way that peace may become secure."

Public Interest Involved

R. E. Lambert, Lieutenant-Commander, United States Naval Reserve, explained to the round table on aerial navigation that the underlying motive for the granting of subsidies to aeronautics is the large element of public interest involved in the promotion, especially during the early stages.

"The air transport situation is analogous," he said, "to that surrounding the first 30 to 50 years of railroad development in this country."

Edward P. Warner, editor of Aviation, expressed his belief in the greater practicability of dirigibles for ocean travel. "They already have reached the stage where they can cross in comparative surety," he said, "and their greater cruising radius makes them far more like the ocean liners."

In his fifth lecture on "The Freedom of the Seas" on Aug. 16, Lord Eustace Percy of England warned against the danger of intrusting the question of neutral versus belligerent rights, to either the settlement of courts or arbitration.

"The danger of leaving judicial tribunals to administer a law which is admittedly confused and uncertain is well illustrated," he said, "by the action of the American Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case. The judgement made the Civil War inevitable. The World Court or any arbitration tribunal may well give way to the same temptation in international affairs, with the same disasterous results. There is a moral issue underlying the confusion of international law about the freedom of the seas, quite as serious as the moral issue about slavery."

Gliders to Perform in Air Race Events

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Forty glider events are to be a feature of the National Air Races, Aug. 23 to Sept. 1, at the Curtiss-Wright-Reynolds Airport here, it is announced by G. L. Huiskamp of the Chicago Gliding School, vice-chairman of the glider committee.

Some $800 has been set aside to be awarded to contestants earning first, second, and third prizes in the various events. Prizes totaling $100 will be awarded each day to winners and runnersup in the day's events.

Besides the cash prizes, first place will carry with it an award of five points; second place, three points; and third place, one point in each event. The glider pilot possessing the greatest number of points for the entire meet will receive a Grand Championship Sweepstake Trophy.

To stimulate entries in the glider events, the race officials have made an allowance of 10 cents per mile one way for distances not to exceed 100 miles. A place to tie down all competing gliders will be assigned, and the courtesies of the airport will be extended to all contestants.

FLORIDA PAVES WAY TO TAKE UP ITS CIVIC BONDS

State Court Rules Owners Entitled to Tax Funds to Retire the Debt

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ORLANDO, Fla. — Encouragement to all who hold municipal bonds of Florida towns, overinflated by the boom period, is seen in the decision handed down by the Florida Supreme Court holding that persons owning these bonds are entitled to funds derived from general taxation levied in these cities in sufficient amount to retire the bonded indebtedness.

A test case occurred recently in the case of an individual holding past due street improvement bonds in Clermont, a small town in central Florida. An alternative writ of mandamus obtained by the individual from a county circuit court directing the city to levy an ad-valorem tax on all taxable property within the community sufficient to meet the indebtedness was countered by a motion on the part of the town to quash the writ on the grounds that such taxation would be unconstitutional, and would constitute double taxation on property which had already paid special assessment taxes for improvement.

The case, carried to the Supreme Court, was decided in favor of the individual holding the improvement bonds, which establishes a legal precedent of greatest importance throughout Florida, since there are 44 small cities threatening to repudiate bonded indebtedness incurred during the boom period, for which assessments have not been collected from taxpayers and citizens owning the abutting property.

The decision, however, is hailed with satisfaction by level-headed business men who forsee opportunities in the coming legislature for a more equitable distribution of taxes that will put sinking funds and interest payments in better shape, and who feel that whatever the cost at present, anything is preferable to a repudiation on the part of a single Florida city of one dollar of its bonded indebtedness.

These men feel that whatever hardship might temporarily be entailed will repay a handsome dividend in state pride, repaired credit, additional confidence in the State in money markets and actual economic growth.

MEXICO HAS NEW HOLIDAY

MEXICO CITY (By U. P.)—Pan-American Day for April 14 was proclaimed a national holiday from now on in a presidential decree issued Aug. 16.

Salem Colonists Celebrate Marriage of John Endecott to Elizabeth Gibson

By FRANK E. BRIDGMAN

Mr. Bridgman assumes the character of a correspondent purporting to have been on board the Arbella and now assisting in the building of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. He describes life as it was in 1630, and names, dates, and quotations are from authentic documents and records.

SALEM, Aug. 18, 1630.—This Plantation is having a gala day. By mutual consent all work was given over at noon, in honor of the wedding of Capt. John Endecott and Elizabeth Gibson. The bride is still in her "teens," and is the only member of her family in New England. She came in the Arbella group, in company with a relative, from St. Andrew the Great, Cambridge, Eng., and from the first Captain Endecott has looked with favor upon her.

The marriage ceremony was read by Governor Winthrop, and the prayer was offered by the Rev. John Wilson of the new Church at Charlestown. Sagamore Masconomo showed the interest and pleasure of the local Indians by bringing venison and bass for the wedding supper. The whole company was present. It was more like a feast than anything we have seen since the celebration of June 12 in honor of the arrival of Governor Winthrop and his associates. There were toasts, both serious and merry; and at sunset the doxology was sung and a salute fired.

Marriage is a civil ceremony in New England, even though "an open contempt of the canon law maintained in England," which includes "the use of ceremonies which Puritan scrupulousness denounces as superstitious." In Holland the Pilgrims had seen civil marriages, and had themselves availed of the local law that "those of any religion, after lawful and open publication, coming before the magistrates in the town-house, were to be by them orderly married, one to another."

It is recorded that, in conformity with "the laudable custom of the Low Countries," marriage is thought "most requisite to be performed by the magistrate, as being a civil thing upon which many questions about inheritance do depend; a thing, too, which is nowhere found in the Gospel to be laid upon ministers as a part of their office."

Therefore, "as Adam and Eve, in the beginning of the world, were married without any priestly intervention; as Boaz took Ruth, the Moabite widow, to be his wife, before the elders of Bethlehem," so John Endecott and Elizabeth Gibson, before the magistrate, John Winthrop, and with public solemnities, have today entered into the sacred covenant of marriage.

"Nor was theirs a godless wedding. Acknowledging God in all their ways, they acknowledged him especially in that momentous act. They married in the Lord, and the church invoked a blessing on their union." But the ignoring of the provision of English law that there can be no lawful marriage "without sacerdotal intervention," is undoubtedly another and a decided step toward separation from "our deare Mother," as Governor Winthrop not long since called the established church.

Barrowe and Greenwood anticipated this separation with respect to the ceremony of marriage. When called before the High Commission 40 years ago they held "that the contract between the parties to be husband and wife made them one under the law of God, and that their mutual consent, expressed before faithful witnesses, needed no priest or minister to make it an indissoluble bond."

Elizabeth Gibson will make a modest and industrious matron, and a wise manager of Captain Endecott's servants and domestic affairs.

PESETA'S VALUE RISES SLIGHTLY IN SPAIN

MADRID (AP)—The peseta improved slightly in value Aug. 18 when it became known that an extraordinary sessions of the Cabinet had been called for Aug. 19 presumably to take up the financial and economic questions facing the country.

Gen. Damaso Berenguer, Prime Minister, conferred, Aug. 18, with the representatives of Manuel Arguelles, Finance Minister, and other economic experts, and had a long conference with Señor Arguelles himself, Aug. 17. With a small volume of trading in any form of securities peseta exchange ranged, Aug. 18, from 9.45 to 9.55 to the dollar.

ROME LISTS QUAKE FATALITIES AT 1475

ROME, (AP)—An order sheet of the Fascist Party said Aug. 18 the total fatalities in the earthquake of July 23 numbered only 1475, in contrast to the previous official total of 2142.

The statement said the reason for the reduction was that many persons had been found who previously had not answered roll calls in the stricken towns because they had fled to the hills or to relatives in other villages.

A NIGHT ON THE WATER

MORNING in NEW YORK after a smooth sail over the cooling waters of Long Island Sound! The tang of the salt sea air braces you up for a day of business or pleasure. Comfortable staterooms. Excellent meals at moderate prices. Spacious lounging salons. Automobiles carried.

FALL RIVER LINE Special boat train, with parlor car, leaves South Station 5.00 p. m., Back Bay 5.08 p. m., E. S. T. Direct to gangplank of steamer.

PROVIDENCE LINE Connecting train leaves South Station 5.00 p. m., Back Bay 5.05 p. m., E. S. T. Free motor coach transfer R. R. station to wharf.

Steamer due New York, Pier 14, N. R., Fulton Street, at 6.00 a. m., E. S. T.

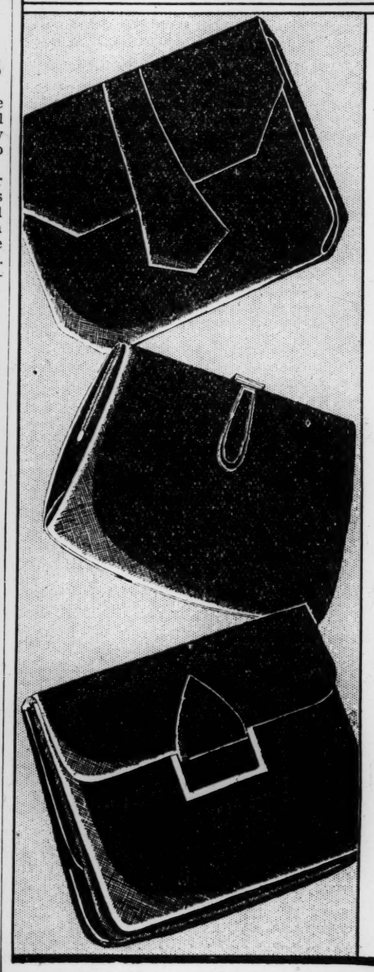
Reservations and Tickets at South Station, Back Bay and Consolidated Ticket Office, 67 Franklin Street. Phone, HUBbard 6800.

INLAND WATER ROUTE

NEW ENGLAND STEAMSHIP LINES

Today's Vogue

Cavalier* Bags of Calfskin



4.95

These handbags are so attractive that we know you'll want one (or more), even if you don't get a fall Cavalier* frock or coat. They are of simple design in sturdy calfskin; they have been made with careful attention to detail; and their interiors are capacious, well-fitted and serviceably lined. All of which makes them worth much more than we're asking. There are thin, fat and medium models . . . . some of which come in wine and green in addition to black and brown. And all are worthy of being Cavaliers.*

OTHER BAGS . 2.95 to 25.

GROUND FLOOR

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Lord & Taylor

424 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK

WANAMAKER'S

Overheard at the Semi-Annual (The Original August Sale) Furniture Sale:

"I have never seen such values or such beautiful Furniture Displays"

said the buyer of furniture for a large out-of-town store, after inspecting our floors.

High praise from a competitor*, isn't it.

But we believe that every one who has seen Wanamaker's during the present furniture sale will agree with him. The values this year are remarkable, even for a Wanamaker sale. Furniture is shown in its proper setting, as it will appear in one's home. And all prices (except on antiques) are reduced 20 to 50 per cent. Those who have not yet visited the sale are missing one of the greatest assemblies of beautiful, low-priced furniture New York has ever seen. And there are not many shopping days before the sale ends.

Some of the high spots:

$120	Bedroom suites	$93.00
336	Bedroom suites	269.25
990	Bedroom suites	495.00
515	Bedroom suites	257.50
611	Bedroom suites	305.00
2100	Bedroom suites	1050.00
127	Dining room suites	99.00
268	Dining room suites	214.00
976	Dining room suites	488.00
1200	Dining room suites	600.00
1072	Dining room suites	536.00
1440	Dining room suites	720.00
336	Living room suites	268.00
264	Living room suites, 2 piece	209.00
231	Living room suites, 2 piece	183.00
70	Wing chairs	49.00
100	Club chairs	68.00
80	Secretaries	64.00

*Yes. Certainly. Even the out-of-town furniture stores are competitors of ours. For we sell all over the world.

FURNITURE SHOWN ON FOURTH, FIFTH, SIXTH, SEVENTH AND EIGHTH FLOORS SOUTH BUILDING

JOHN WANAMAKER NEW YORK

Wanamaker Place—Ninth Street at Broadway

RURAL CHURCHES CALLED POTENT PEACE AGENCY

Virginia Forum Described as 'An Adventure in Adult Education'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va.—A call for mobilization of country churches throughout the nation in the cause of world peace, and a warning that international complications may result from the disputed jurisdictions of the League of Nations and the United States in Latin-American affairs involving application of the Monroe Doctrine, were features of the closing session of the University of Virginia Institute of Public Affairs on Aug. 16.

The possible conflict between the obligations of Latin-American nations under the Covenant of the League of Nations and the restrictions implied in the Monroe Doctrine was stressed by several speakers before the Round Table on Latin-American relations. Dr. Clarence Haring of Harvard University, leader of the Round Table, stated that the possibility of a conflict between the United States and the League depends upon whether or not the Monroe Doctrine can be upheld as a "regional understanding," the definition given it in Article 21 of the League Covenant. Dr. William S. Robertson of the University of Illinois, posed the question as to what procedure the White House might adopt in case of a conflict of jurisdiction as "one of those conundrums that makes American politics interesting."

Dr. Adrian Recinos, Minister from Guatemala, in an address on Latin America and the Monroe Doctrine, criticized the various "extensions and interpretations" by which the doctrine has been extended to cover not only possible European activities in Latin America but the internal affairs of that region.

Monroe Doctrine

"Except for the defense of the Latin-American countries against European conquest, it is not justifiable to invoke the doctrine and there are other reasons which must be given in order to explain the occupation and control of the small states in which this country has intervened," he stated.

Churches in rural districts have a great responsibility for leading the farm population to an understanding of the problems involved in maintaining world peace, it was declared by Dr. Rolvix Harlan, of the University of Richmond, before the Round Table on the Country Church and World Affairs.

"The country churches in America furnish a large portion of the leaders in all walks of life," Dr. Harlan pointed out, "and should continue to send up to seats of government and places of wide special and economic influence men and women imbued with the idea of world peace and world organization."

Another great social service could be performed by the country church if its leaders would bring to the farmer a new realization of his importance to the nation as a whole, and a new awakening to the beauty and significance of tilling the soil, said William H. Mills, professor of rural sociology at Clemson College.

Farm Living Standards

National consideration of the agricultural problem has overlooked the fact that improvement in farm standards of living and the maintenance of a large rural population is more important than a reduction of acreage and consequently in the number of farmers, declared Dr. C. J. Galpin, chief economist of the division of farm population of the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics in bringing to a close the Round Table on National Country Life Questions.

"There are 10,000,000 farmers who have a standard of living far below that of the average middle class city dweller," he declared. "We have overlooked the fact that a large part of our population with a low standard of living has almost as bad an effect on the nation as a whole as does the competition of cheap foreign labor with low standards."

The only alternative to withdrawing people from the "marginal farming lands" which produce crops at a loss is the establishment of small scale industries in rural districts, said Dr. Galpin. Such a program adopted by industry on a large scale and with the approval of the Government would offer employment to the rural population during the off seasons for farm labor.

Essentials of a successful foreign trade policy for the South were outlined by Floyd Jefferson of the Iselin Jefferson Company of New York City in an address at the final session of the round table on economic and industrial development of the South. He stressed the necessity for better trained men in the field of foreign commerce, and declared that the tendency of American manufacturers to regard foreign markets as dumping grounds for inferior goods is an obstacle to building permanent business relations abroad.

The success of the Institute of Public Affairs as "an adventure in adult education" was described by Dr. Edwin A. Alderman, president of the University of Virginia, under whose auspices the institute is held, in an address at the closing forum session. The institute this year had the largest enrollment in its history, with 342 members coming from 24 states, and from China, Panama and Guatemala.

"Such institutes as this and others which are being held throughout the country are an invaluable aid in training citizens for intelligent performance of the duties of citizenship," said Dr. Alderman. "They make possible the acquiring of accurate information on current problems, and the habit of openmindedness to ideas."

GREAT BARRIER IN MONTANA NOW OPEN TO PACIFIC

(Continued from Page 1)

seeking out the beauty spots of these immense rocky formations in the Glacier National Park region were compelled to detour for hundreds of miles or to ship their cars by rail over the 56 miles between the eastern and western entrances to the park. As a consequence this great national playground in northern Montana, still a primitive wilderness of forests, lakes, glaciers and towering peaks, has been slow in attracting to itself the motorist, although gradually increasing in popularity.

Now, with but an hour or two on the road, he can pass from one side of the Divide to the other, from the watersheds of the Gulf of Mexico and Hudson's Bay, to that of the Pacific. He will follow the southern boundary of Glacier National Park over the Marias Pass, through forests, along rushing streams, beneath the shadow of towering mountains and in sight of snow-capped and precipitous peaks.

It was more than 15 years ago that a movement was inaugurated by the men of the little city of Kalispell, west of the Divide, for the construction of a highway that would follow up the middle fork of the Flathead River and then up Bear Creek to the summit and down the east slope to Glacier Park station. A few miles of narrow winding road were built but the task was too great for their limited finances and the plan lagged until 1922 when the work was taken over by the United States Forest Service, as the route for practically its entire distance lay within the national forest.

Road Nears Completion

By devoting some portion of the forest highway funds to this project year by year, the road has progressed to a point near completion. With another year's appropriation, which will be devoted to the laying of a gravel surface upon those stretches graded during the present year, a standard federal highway with a roadway 24 feet in width should be available for 1931 travel. In its present stage, however, it is being traveled by hundreds of cars each day, their plates bearing the names of nearly every state in the Union.

The new highway extends 56 miles between Glacier Park station on the east slope of the Rockies to Belton, on the west slope, these two points constituting the eastern and western entrances to Glacier National Park. The cost of the undertaking, up to the completing of the last contracts, has been $1,275,000, all of which, with the exception of about $100,000 of state and federal aid funds, was provided from Forest Service highway moneys. With the expense of surfacing the new work and widening and bringing to the present standard some of that built in 1922, the final cost will be about $1,500,000.

This stretch of road will close a gap which has existed in United States Highway No. 2, and at the same time will completely open the Theodore Roosevelt International Highway, extending through the northern tier of states from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

In commemoration of the leadership of Theodore Roosevelt in the formation of the United States Forest Service 25 years ago, a member of the Roosevelt family laid the corner stone of the Roosevelt Memorial Arch, for which the last Congress appropriated $25,000.

The Roosevelt Arch, which will be just inside the south line of the national park, will be within sight of the bronze heroic statue of John Stevens, who as chief engineer of the Great Northern Railroad in 1889 discovered Marias Pass and located through it the route of the Puget Sound extension of that railroad, which up to the present time has been the only means of transportation across the Rockies in northern Montana.

DEBT OF RADIO TO PRESS CITED BY DE FOREST

(Continued from Page 1)

fying progress made in international radiocasting, and calls attention of engineers the world over to the manifold problems of short-wave communication yet to be solved. Multiple receiving antennæ, a common receiver and automatic volume-control, possibly combined with double polarized transmitted waves, of greater power, will shortly bring to pass the nightly exchange of foreign programs.

"We already have the international language, music; and we shall learn much to our advantage from many foreign programs. Then indeed will be realized the benign power of the radio broadcast to draw together into a common fellowship of understanding the varied peoples of the earth, strangers and enemies no longer."

After discussing the press and radio, Dr. De Forest concluded this phase of his address as follows: "Radio's debt to the newspaper, for daily program notices, program reviews, and for their generous radio sections—is beyond all computation. Unquestionably it was this astonishing interest on the part of the press in radiocasting during its early struggling days, ten years ago, which alone enabled it to survive those crucial years until an awakened popular interest made radio self-supporting. I sincerely feel, therefore, that the debt today lies heavily on radio's side of the ledger—a debt which will be partially repaid only when certain form of advertising most obviously ill-suited for radio's medium go back to the printed sheet."

Modern 'Overland' Express

PASSENGER AND MAIL PLANE OF THE IMPERIAL AIRWAYS, ENGLAND

These Huge Planes Traverse the Scenic 5000-Mile Route From England to India in Six and a Half Days, Cutting Eight and a Half Days From the Time of Land Transports. They Leave London Each Saturday Morning, Arriving in India the Following Friday.

LONDON-TO-INDIA JOURNEY SHORT BY PLANE ROUTE

(Continued from Page 1)

speed of your winged express brings you over Brussels, with its Palais de Justice and other landmarks. Then comes a crossing of the Meuse and, looking ahead, you catch your first glimpse of Cologne with its magnificent Cathedral—that piece of German architecture which is one of the wonders of the world.

At Cologne your air liner halts to refuel, while you yourself are served with lunch. Ascending again, you have the Rhine on your right—that famous river, the beauty of which has been sung by countless bards, and around which time has woven so many legends. Its scenic splendors engross you until you leave it more to the right and fly past Frankfort, meeting place of international travelers, the history of which stretches back for 1000 years.

Nurnberg is Passed

Still speeding on, you reach and alight at Nurnberg, picturesque with its ancient gates and well-preserved fortifications. An important center was Nurnberg as far back as the Middle Ages. It is replete with specimens of the work of those old-time craftsmen who "worked for the joy of working." Nowadays it is famous, among other things, for the toys which it makes and sends all over the world.

On again at unflagging speed, you soon find yourself feasting your eyes on the wonderful valley of the Danube. There below you winds that splendid river like some great blue ribbon. Stately castles look down upon it, and it is fringed by scenery which is astonishingly varied. Soon you are sweeping along with towering heights on either side, and so pass on and approach Vienna. Here—where Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, and Schubert created their immortal music—you descend.

Several times in its wonderful history Vienna has been destroyed and rebuilt. Famous are its art galleries! World famous, of course, it is as a center of music—gay as well as beautiful; while hundreds of years of patient collecting have gone to provide those million books in its great National Library.

On again, after spending a night in Vienna, you soon leave Austria and fly over Hungary to Budapest, one of the most beautiful cities in Europe, situated magnificently on the banks of the Danube, and surrounded by splendid hills. Shortly after this you see below you the fertile Hungarian plains and arrive in due course at Belgrade, standing high at the junction of the Sava with the Danube. Founded away back in the dim past, Belgrade has had a stormy history such as few capitals can equal. Today it pulsates with modern life and energy.

Onward from here the scenery changes again to a magnificently rugged character until, descending into a kind of saucer in the mountains, you reach Skoplje. After refueling, you fly on to Saloniki. Here you find awaiting you one of the fine three-engined "Calcutta" flying-boats of Imperial Airways. In this swift, graceful ship of the air you fly to Athens. The modern capital now covers the ancient city, but loving care has preserved those world-famed treasures of the past. There on its commanding hill is the Acropolis, and there, still on Mount Pentelicus, are the marble quarries which gave the stone to build the temples.

Refuel at Mirabella

From Athens your flying ship is steered high over the wonderful Greek Archipelago to Mirabella, on the Island of Crete. Here, in a natural lagoon almost surrounded by hills, lies one of the most beautiful of the Mediterranean airports. On again, after refueling, you pass over nearly 400 miles of the blue Mediterranean to Alexandria.

Now airplane displaces flying-boat for the Middle-East stages of your journey, and you soon have a splendid view of the Suez Canal. From a height of 3000 feet, in the extraordinarily clear air, the end of the canal at Port Said on the one hand, and the Gulf of Suez on the other, are both visible at the same time, and so you obtain a true visual impression of the significance of this famous canal.

It is not long before the Sinai Desert lies below, and after passing high above its bleak loneliness you make an intermediate halt at Gaza.

Next, your flying mail soars over the round-topped hills of Judah on the way to the Dead Sea. Bethlehem is just to your left, and Jerusalem on a hill beyond. Then the fertile hills give place to bare, rugged uplands, which in their turn drop precipitously to the shores of the Dead Sea, which, as one air traveler has observed, looks from a high-flying airplane "like the bottom of the world."

Now, crossing the Syrian Desert, you glimpse large herds of camels and the squat, black, oblong tents of Bedouins. It was across this stretch of desert, as a result of seven months' toil, that the British Air Force in 1918 plowed for airmen a guiding track that could be seen clearly from above. This furrow formed a guide also for the first motorcars which crossed the desert. The cars have now worn such a clearly defined track of their own that the old plow mark is in many places obliterated.

Halfway across the desert, at the lonely, romantic outpost of Rutbah Wells, the airplane alights to refuel. Here, though you are now far distant from civilization, you still can read the latest news bulletins received by wireless.

On, above the Euphrates to Bagdad, you glimpse the golden domes of the Khad-i-Main mosque as your machine glides down, and are soon wandering through the bazaars with their silk and carpet booths.

In the air again, you have a splendid view of the wonderful arch of Ctesiphon, and then fly over a huge plain, passing near the legendary site of the Garden of Eden. Next comes Basra, at the head of the Persian Gulf, where another landing is made, and after this the air mail continues on down the Persian Gulf. The coastline is followed, and from your outlook window you see swamps give way to plains, and plains to mountains. At Bushire, principal port on the Gulf, a halt is made, and then the flight is resumed to Lingeh, passing along a coast formed by range after range of precipitous mountains.

At Lingeh, one of the hottest places along the whole Gulf, you observe that the houses are equipped with queer funnels or towers to catch every cooling breeze that blows. The next stage of the flight carries you to Jask, where the shore is interesting owing to the variety of the shells to be found upon it. On again, with a brief stay for petrol at Gwadar, you reach and alight at Karachi, and your aerial journey to India is now accomplished.

Truly it seems more like magic than reality to ascend from London on Saturday and to be at Alexandria on the following Monday; to be at Gaza on Tuesday morning; at Bagdad on Tuesday evening; at Basra on Wednesday, and in India on Friday.

Yet this apparent miracle is now being performed with the regularity for which Imperial Airways are famed, while on the following day (Saturday) by a recently opened air extension, Delhi can be reached via Hyderabad and Jodhpur.

INTERCONTINENTAL RUBBER CO.

Intercontinental Rubber Co. reports for the six months ended June 30 net loss of $91,273 after depreciation, etc., compared with net loss of $57,720 in the first half of 1929.

Foreign Farmers Flock to See Yorkshire's Big Annual Fair

Danish, Dutch and South American Delegates Study Latest Methods at Hull Show—University Research Plays Important Part

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — British agriculture received a welcome boost when farmers from Denmark, Holland, Germany and the Argentine gathered at Hull for the eighty-second "Great Yorkshire" Agricultural Show, and made no secret of their desire to learn lessons from British farmers. And they were not disappointed.

The display of the Leeds University Agricultural Research Department illustrated many interesting and valuable results obtained from experiments. For example: If tubers are cut in the shade and kept moist the potato automatically cures itself by a self-made plaster, and all is well. But if they are cut in the sunlight their self-curing apparatus does not work. The difference of yields in an acre between the two kinds has amounted to 7½ tons.

How nature can be helped by human agency was shown in the case of sugar beet, the seed of which checks its own germination by the hardness of its shell. But if the seed is immersed in a solution of sulphuric acid germination is at once increased, even up to 100 per cent. What the acid has done is to burn off the shell.

A nation's debt to the pig was evidenced in the great interest shown by the Danish delegates toward the large white boar—essentially a Yorkshire product—which, it is claimed, is responsible more than any other animal for the success of agriculture in Denmark, in which country Britain spends millions of pounds annually on the best bacon.

There was exceptional interest altogether in the pig exhibits, most of which had come straight from the Royal Agricultural Show at Manchester. One proud white boar, it was learned, had his own private motor-trailer in which he had been riding all over the country, drawn by his owner's car.

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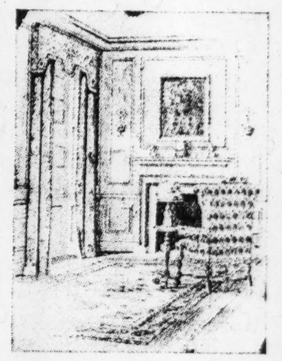

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PINCHOT-BROWN APPEAR JOINTLY IN PENNSYLVANIA

Rivals for G. O. P. Gubernatorial Nomination Enliven Rally

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOGELSVILLE, Pa. — Prohibition, public utilities and election reform were stressed by Gifford Pinchot as the chief issues in the forthcoming state campaign in a joint appearance with Francis Shunk Brown, his rival for the Republican gubernatorial nomination in the May primary, at a political rally here on Aug. 16.

The meeting which in normal election years would have opened the Republican campaign, was not so announced by Edwin Martin, Republican state chairman, because of the uncertainty attending the Pennsylvania political situation as a result of the Brown-Pinchot controversy. A Supreme Court decision on Mr. Brown's move to invalidate Mr. Pinchot's victory in the certified ballot count to be handed down in Philadelphia on Aug. 19, will determine their nomination status.

Each speaker at the rally made specific criticism of the other, with the result that the meeting was one of the most stirring in the annals of the Republican factionalism in this State.

Mr. Pinchot, an outstanding dry, refused to give prohibition the campaign prominence that has been waged by his wet Democratic opponent, John M. Hemphill, who, he said, was making much of the "drink question" as a way of "sidetracking" the public utility question, the clean-election question and others of vital import to the Pennsylvania electorate.

"The Democratic wets and the scattering of Republicans who are threatening to go over to them," he said, "appear to think that the one great question which agitates the people of Pennsylvania is how to get a drink. I am of opinion that a far greater question, of far more consequence to many people, is the question of how to get a job or earn a living."

It was to acknowledge facts, he continued, to admit that elections "in certain parts of Pennsylvania are notoriously crooked, have long been crooked and will continue to be crooked until the law-abiding citizens rise up and call a halt." Nothing was more essential to the permanent success of the Republican Party in Pennsylvania or in the nation," he declared, "than a complete clean-up of election conditions" in this State.

Certain disgruntled political leaders," he declared, "incited and supported by certain public utilities, with no regard for party or for principle, but driven by the desire of their masters to control the Government, propose to bring about the election of a wet Democrat instead of the Republican nominee.

"One of the foremost duties of the next administration will be to secure the introduction of effective clean-election bills in the Legislature and leave no stone unturned to see that they are passed."

VETERANS SAIL FOR HOME

CHERBOURG, France (AP)—Members of the Rainbow Division Association, who came to France to hold their annual convention and re-visit the battlefields, sailed for New York on the America of the United States Lines, Aug. 14.

Manchester Helps Pupils Find Work

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANCHESTER, Eng. — Entrance into blind alley occupations or existence on the state dole will be avoided by thousands of Manchester school children leaving school, thanks to the juvenile employment department of the education committee and the Chamber of Commerce.

Working in touch with the city's big employers in a wide range of commerce and industry, the education committee's department, now in its sixteenth year, during the 12 months just finishing placed in suitable work no fewer than 11,000 boys and girls as they left school. The rate of placing was about 100 a week, a figure trebled or quadrupled at the end of each school term.

Many Manchester firms have offered to guarantee employment to students who gain success in a diploma scheme the Chamber of Commerce has fostered, and a conference of parents, schoolmasters and business men is to meet to consider the plan. The Chamber needs only a few more offers to start the scheme working. Under it a boy who spent two years in an approved course of study and passed the examination would be certain of work for at least 12 months.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Saturday and Sunday were the following:

Mrs. Alice Y. Huffard, Bluefield, Va.
Miss Anna Walther, Copenhagen, Denmark
Mrs. R. J. Holliday, Orchard Hill, Ga.
Miss Elizabeth Huffard, Bluefield, Va.
Mrs. Ann T. Boyd, New York City
Mrs. Adah E. Cook, St. Louis, Mo.
Miss Edna Neumann, Tampa, Fla.
Mrs. Wm. H. Deuber, Tampa, Fla.
William H. Deuber, Tampa, Fla.
Mrs. E. H. Hussey, Springfield, O.
Mrs. Albert H. Pedrick, Springfield, O.
Margaret Hussey, Springfield, O.
Frances Hussey, Springfield, O.
Jeanne Pedrick, Springfield, O.
Mrs. F. Alice Bennett, Yonkers, N. Y.
Herbert I. Bennett, Yonkers, N. Y.
Mrs. R. G. Henry, Winthrop, Mass.
Elaine Hill, New York City
May Magee, New York City
Mrs. G. E. Patterson, Des Moines, Ia.
Merton Patterson, Des Moines, Ia.
Myrle Patterson, Des Moines, Ia.
Miss Elizabeth A. Leighlitner, Wayne, Pa.
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Miss Kathryn Gildner, Wayne, Pa.
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Mrs. Sadie D. Baltzell, Great Bend, Kan.
Albert J. Engster, West New York, N. J.
Mrs. Hattie R. Hinkley, Milwaukee, Wis.
Mrs. Effie T. Snodgrass, El Reno, Okla.
Mrs. Myrtle A. Rowe, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. George Goldeisen, Baltimore, Md.
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Mrs. Edna Welborn Russell, Los Angeles, Calif.
Earl Albert Russell, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mildred F. Hesse, White Plains, N. Y.
Mrs. Milton Hesse, White Plains, N. Y.
Mrs. W. T. Cullen, San Bernardino, Calif.
Stuart Connolly Lott, San Bernardino, Calif.
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Stanley L. White, Auburn, Me.
Allan R. White, Auburn, Me.
Mrs. Ida B. Seward, Petersburg, Va.
Mrs. Laura B. Slater, Petersburg, Va.
Max E. Esternaux Jr., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Grace H. Esternaux, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Efeanor S. Halverson, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Clara L. Buzard, Lakewood, O.
Tod F. Buzard, Lakewood, O.
Robert Buzard, Lakewood, O.
Mrs. Margaret Mills Tenney, Lincoln, Neb.
Ralph Tenney, Lincoln, Neb.
Mrs. F. O. Duncan, Muskogee, Okla.
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Wilhelm Kolff Breymann, Hamburg, Ger.
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Mrs. Carolyn Jones, Cincinnati, O.
Mrs. Julia Mettelback, Iola, Kan.
Mrs. Jessie M. Rogers, Jacksonville, Fla.
Nancy Rebecca Rogers, Jacksonville, Fla.
Peyton C. Rogers, Jacksonville, Fla.
Miss Eva E. Mosly, Larchmont, N. Y.
Mrs. Mary Crane Gray, Larchmont, N. Y.

Sunday, Aug. 17, 1930

Mrs. Clara B. MacMillan, St. Louis, Mo.
Grace E. MacMillan, St. Louis, Mo.
Leonore B. Troutman, Bronxville, N. Y.
Mrs. Lulu M. Hersh, Dayton, O.
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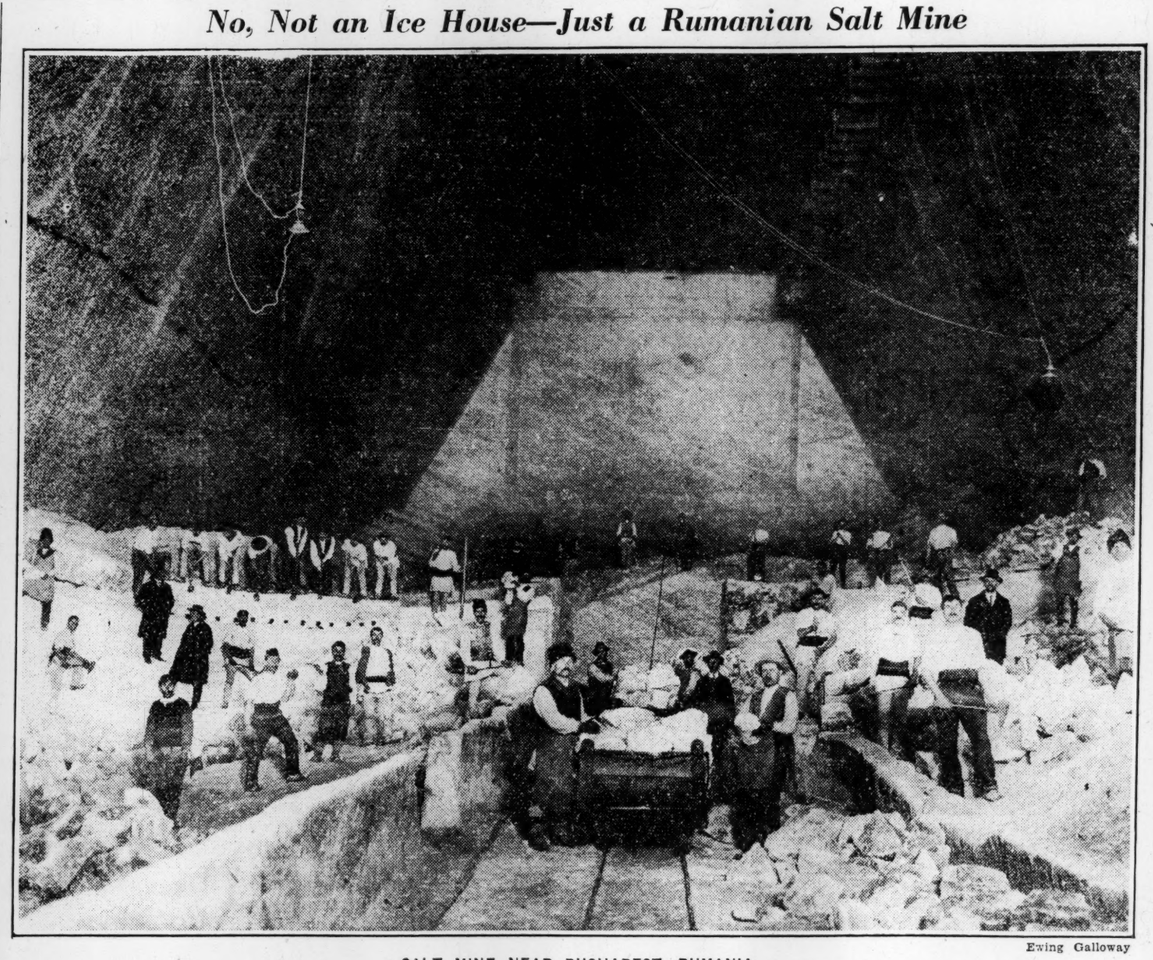
Mrs. S. Frances Dorn, Rowayton, Conn.
Mrs. Ada F. Sammis, Norwalk, Conn.
Mrs. Emily Hamilton, Orange, N. J.
Mrs. Claire H. Messier, East Orange, N. J.
Mrs. George C. Ficken, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Mrs. Susie E. Randall, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Mrs. Phoebe L. Smith, Whitestone, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. M. L. Briggs, Whitestone, L. I., N. Y.
Ellen A. Darrall, Roxbury, Mass.
Elie Patenaude, Lowell, Mass.
Mrs. S. H. Reader, San Francisco, Calif.
S. H. Reader, San Francisco, Calif.

No, Not an Ice House—Just a Rumanian Salt Mine



Ewing Galloway

SALT MINE NEAR BUCHAREST, RUMANIA

One wonders if the workers in this huge salt mine, which appears curiously like an ice storage house, yield to the desire to "sample" the fruits of their labors. We assume, though, that homes in the vicinity are not without a plentiful supply of sodium chloride (common table salt). This mine is in a hillside of solid rock salt. Note the predominance of the quaint eastern costume with a sprinkling of more western attire.

Taber Points to Seed Damage Likely to Affect 1931 Crops

Every day brings a truer perspective to the crop situation in the drought areas of the United States. Louis J. Taber, master of the National Grange, in a radio address, points out that the drought will affect the seed and feed problem for 1931, and urges that this be taken into consideration in relief measures. He warns also that the profiteer and the politician must not be allowed to batten on the distress for their own advantage.

Coöperation is finding a new service and the needs of the drought areas is bringing them more and more into the light. Coincident with this is the report of a survey by the Federal Farm Board of the farm coöperative movement in the United States, in which it is shown that coöperative farm sales have increased since 1913 by $2,189,686,705.

Plans for relief are going forward, the most imminent development being the meeting this week of bankers in the stricken areas with the heads of the three great farm organizations. Oklahoma, through its Governor, has made an appeal for relief.

An unusual development in connection with the wheat surplus is the charge, by the head of the chief farm agency in Argentina, that the overproduction all over the world is on account of protective tariffs, and that it will be a permanent condition.

National Grange Head Praises Relief Plans

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The drought relief program set up at President Hoover's conference with the Governors here was called "admirable" by Louis J. Taber, master of the National Grange, in a radio address here, in which he vigorously urged members of the grange to utilize the machinery set up.

"The Grange along with other farm organizations," he declared, "assured the President of our unqualified coöperation in every step of the program and we urged the maximum of energy in setting up the machinery to relieve distress, placing emphasis on road work and general construction to give employment.

"We suggested that governmental agencies secure full information so that surplus and shortage areas could be brought into direct contact without unnecessary delay or expense, and lastly that the public recognize that the effects of the drought will last well into next year and that seed and feed facilities must be secured to insure full crop production for 1931.

"The Grange," according to its head, "demands that neither the profiteer, nor the politician shall be permitted to use a disaster of this character for their own personal advantage. We must insist that in the moving in of food for families and feed for live stock there shall be no undue profits and no unnecessary delay. In the shipping out of large quantities of live stock profiteering and undue loss must be prevented.

"The consumer should recognize that the bitter losses of the farmer today if he is compelled to sell breeding live stock at ruinous prices can but result in scarcity and higher prices in the years ahead."

Oklahoma Seeks Relief in Hoover Drought Plan

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Acting on the advice of agricultural experts, Gov. W. J. Holloway, in a telegram sent on Aug. 16, requested President Hoover to include this State in the national drought-relief program for agriculture. At the same time machinery was set in motion to determine just how serious the problem had become.

County agents and local chambers of commerce, working with the State College of Agriculture and the Red Cross, have been requested to make emergency surveys. Discouraged farmers were urged not to sell live stock and poultry or move to other counties until relief measures could be completed. Cotton is hard hit, while pasture, forage and truck crops are practically ruined in at least half the State.

Tariff Gets Crop Blame

BUENOS AIRES (By U. P.)—The present overproduction in agricultural products, particularly grains, throughout the world was brought about by protective tariffs, and is not a temporary condition, but will exist for years and perhaps decades, Federico Martinez de Hoz, president of the Argentine Rural Society, declared in an address Aug. 16 at a "Grain Day" meeting in the grain exchange here.

Argentine agriculture lost 1,000,000,000 pesos since 1912 because of lack of elevators, Senor de Hoz asserted. Annual losses to agriculturists due to poor roads total 110,000,000,000 pesos, the speaker said.

Profiteering Charge Made

NEW YORK (AP)—Two investigations of alleged profiteering in milk and other foodstuffs engaged the attention of the office of State Attorney-General Ward on Aug. 18. Authorities predicted "startling disclosures."

Assistant Attorney-General Groat sent out dozens of subpœnas over the week-end for witnesses to appear at the food investigation. Agents were sent to various parts of the State serving subpœnas on dealers in foodstuffs.

NORTH CAROLINA SCHOOLS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C.—A thorough study of North Carolina's public school system, with a view to recommending legislation that will bring about a more economical administration, is being made by a commission authorized for that purpose by the 1929 General Assembly. A report will be made to the 1931 session, to convene in January.

Peiping and Tientsin to Have Motor Road

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PEIPING—A real automobile highway is finally being constructed between the two great cities of Peiping and Tientsin, under the supervision of provincial officials with the help of American tractor engineers from California.

Although Peiping and Tientsin each have a population of more than 1,000,000 residents and are only 80 miles apart by road, they have never been connected by a first-rate motor highway. Motor traffic has been discouraged by the presence of numerous toll stations along the road and by the octroi tax in Peiping, which levies about $75 gold on every automobile, new or old, which enters the city for the first time.

The municipal officials in Peiping are completely "sold" on good roads. The streets of Peiping have been improved during the past two years, and in spite of civil wars this summer, paving and macadamizing have proceeded steadily.

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

CHICAGO HAS 2½ GAME LEAD

Champions Pass Robins and Increase Leadership During Week

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	70	45	.609
Brooklyn	69	49	.584
New York	66	48	.579
St. Louis	61	55	.525
Pittsburgh	56	58	.491
Boston	54	63	.461
Cincinnati	46	65	.414
Philadelphia	38	77	.330

RESULTS AUG. 16

Boston 6, St. Louis 5.
Chicago 10, Philadelphia 9.
Brooklyn 7, Pittsburgh 5.
Pittsburgh 6, Brooklyn 2.
New York 9, Cincinnati 1.
New York 3, Cincinnati 2.

RESULTS AUG. 17

Boston 4, Cincinnati 3.
Boston 9, Cincinnati 8 (13 innings).
New York 12, St. Louis 4.
St. Louis 14, New York 4.
Brooklyn 5, Pittsburgh 0.
Chicago 5, Philadelphia 4.

Only one change took place in the National League standing at the conclusion of the past week, but that was a vital one. The leadership went from Manager Robinson's Brooklyn Robins to Joe McCarthy's Chicago Cubs. The champions entertained their opponents for the lead at Wrigley Field in a four-game series during the seven days and proved their strength by winning three of these contests. Two and one half games is the advantage the Cubs have over the Robins. New York, which is in third position, is only one game away from Brooklyn, with St. Louis six games behind the Giants, in third place. The second division consists of Pittsburgh, Boston, Cincinnati and Philadelphia in that order.

The Cubs, by virtue of their spurt to the top, compiled the best team record during the week. They won seven games in eight played, made the most hits with 108 and were tied for second in the matter of scoring runs with 51. Good pitching also aided the champions in their climb, along with a fairly strong defense, as only 36 runs were scored by opponents in the eight contests. Team fielding averages show that nine errors were made by the Cubs. At present they are engaging with Philadelphia and will next play a series with the New York Giants. Pittsburgh follows the Giants to Wrigley Field.

Brooklyn, with the defeats handed out by the Cubs, did not make a very impressive showing during the seven days. Only two games were won while seven were in the losing column. It was the club's defense in general that seems to have kept it back, as 47 opponent's runs crossed the plate, with only 38 Robins scoring. Eleven errors are recorded in the team's fielding. The Robins are at present facing Pittsburgh, and will next meet the Reds at Cincinnati.

New York did not play as many games as the other clubs, but managed to win four out of five. The Giants made 57 hits and scored 29 runs, while they were scored against 17 times. Manager McGraw and his players will conclude a series with the Cardinals very soon, and then make their way to Chicago to engage with the fast-stepping Cubs. Just what chances the New Yorkers have of becoming the National League champions will be shown at that time.

St. Louis, with six victories and two defeats, was tied for the second best record during the week. The Cardinals were given good pitching in all eight contests, as only 26 runs were scored by opponents. The team's fielding was the best in the league, five errors being charged against them. The club has strengthened its hold on fourth position and seems determined to hold it. Their present engagement is with the Giants and after that with the Phillies.

Among the second division clubs, the Pirates had by far the best record. They won six contests while losing two and more firmly grasped fifth place. The Phillies placed second to the Pirates with three victories and six defeats, but as yet have been unable to get out of the cellar position of the league. The Boston Braves won only two games in eight played, but stayed right behind the Pirates. Cincinnati, the remaining club, was on the winning end of only one contest, while losing six. The Braves are at present battling the Reds, with the Phillies at Chicago and the Pirates playing at home with Brooklyn.

HOTSY TOTSY WINS TWO MAJOR RACES

RED BANK, N. J. (AP)—Hotsy Totsy, winner of the classic Gold Cup Aug. 17, repeated its victory Aug. 17 in the United States Sweepstakes, contested in two 15-mile heats. The Californian, owned by Dick Loynes of Long Beach, Calif., won the first heat, with the Hotsy Totsy second, and was runner-up to the Gold Cup winner in the other, but lost the race on a comparative time basis.

Hotsy Totsy, owned jointly by Victor Kliesrath and Richard F. Hoyt of Port Washington, N. Y., was driven Aug. 17 by Hoyt. Kliesrath, who steered her to victory in the Gold Cup Aug. 16, rode as mechanician.

The Californian, the brilliant western contender, lost her race in the second heat when, after a poor start, she was unable to overhaul her eastern rival in a stern chase.

Hotsy Totsy won the race by virtue of turning in the best elapsed time for the entire 30 miles. Her time was 31m. 16.51s., as compared to 32m. 1.06s. for the Californian to clinch the victory. The Hotsy Totsy spun around the 2½-mile course six times at an average speed for the second heat of 58.90 m. p. h. This pace was too fast for the Californian and gave the eastern boat its slim advantage of about a quarter of a minute, which, however, was enough to win.

Hotsy Totsy roared over the placid surface of the Shrewsbury River Aug. 16 to win the historic gold cup and set a new record average of 52.673 miles per hour for the 90-mile test, run off in three 30-mile heats.

While four of the seven starters weakened under the burning pace and were forced to drop out through mishaps to motor or gear, the sturdy Hotsy Totsy swept around and around the 2½-mile oval course at a pace that left all rivals behind.

Winning the second heat and taking runner-up honors in the other two, the Hotsy Totsy, expertly driven by Kliesrath himself, captured the cup with a total of 1122 points. Scotty Too, owned and driven by Sam Dunsford of Wolfeboro, N. H., was runner-up with a second, a first and a fourth for a total of 1050. Third place went to the only other finisher, Miss Philadelphia. This sturdy craft, owned by John D. Shibe, Philadelphia baseball magnate, and driven by William Freitag, finished last in all of the heats.

Although the race lost some of its competitive appeal through mishaps that forced out such speedy craft as the cup defender, Richard F. Hoyt's Imp, and the California, owned by Dick Loynes of Long Beach, Calif., the Hotsy Totsy fairly earned the laurels by combining endurance with unusual speed for a boat of her class.

SUTTER SCORES BRILLIANT WIN

Captures the Eastern Grass Tennis Title From Gregory Mangin

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RYE, N. Y.—Clifford S. Sutter, of New Orleans, intercollegiate champion, scored his most brilliant victory of the season Aug. 17, when he defeated Gregory S. Mangin, of Newark in the final round of the Eastern grass court tennis championships, at the Westchester Country Club here in a five-set match fought to the limit by the Davis Cup team member, ending up with a runaway by Sutter. The score was 4—6, 8—6, 7—5, 4—6, 6—1. His previous victories in the tourney had included wins over William T. Tilden 2d, Wimbledon champion, and R. Berkeley Bell, but his play against Mangin was far better than any time since his win of the intercollegiate title at Merion.

Miss Marjorie K. Gladman, who is now at the top of her game, for the first time this season, terminated the career of the foreign star, Baroness Giacomo Giorgio Levi of Rome, in the finals of the women's singles, after another hard-fought battle, scored at 7—5, 4—6, 8—6. The Santa Monica girl has not shown the vigorous play of 1929 this season, so that she was not seeded for the Nationals, but her improvement this week will make her a formidable candidate to keep the title in California for another year.

Another newcomer that may be a strong contender in the later tourneys this season was revealed when Edward Jacobs of Baltimore, the young left-handed player of the University of Pittsburgh, combined with R. Berkeley Bell to win the men's doubles, defeating in turn in the semifinals and finals Keith E. Gledhill and H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., junior champions a year ago, and H. G. N. Lee and S. J. Perry, the British pair, after the latter had disposed of the Davis Cup candidates, John W. Van Ryn and Gregory S. Mangin. The summaries:

EASTERN GRASS COURT TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS, MEN'S SINGLES—

Semifinal Round

Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J., defeated John W. Van Ryn, Orange, N. J., 6—1, 6—1.

Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, defeated R. Berkeley Bell, Dallas, 6—4, 6—3.

Final Round

Sutter defeated Mangin, 4—6, 8—6, 7—5, 6—1.

MEN'S DOUBLES—Semifinal Round

R. Berkeley Bell, Dallas, and Edward Jacobs, Baltimore, defeated H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Pasadena, and Keith E. Gledhill, Santa Barbara, 8—6, 10—8.

H. G. N. Lee and S. J. Perry, England, defeated John W. Van Ryn, Orange, and Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, 2—6, 6—2, 9—7.

Final Round

Bell and Jacobs defeated Lee and Perry, 6—4, 6—1, 7—5.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—Semifinal Round

Miss Marjorie K. Gladman, Santa Monica, defeated Miss Clara Louise Zinke, Cincinnati, 6—3, 6—3.

Baroness Giacomo Giorgio Levi, Rome, Italy, defeated Miss Helen Marlowe, Los Angeles, 6—0, 6—3.

Final Round

Miss Gladman defeated Baroness Levi, 7—5, 4—6, 8—6.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES—Semifinal Round

Miss Virginia Hilleary, Philadelphia, and Miss Dorothy Andrus, Stamford, defeated Miss Edith A. Cross, San Francisco, and Miss Mianne Palfrey, Brookline, 8—6, 6—7, 6—1.

Miss Virginia B. Rice, Boston, and Miss Clara Louise Zinke, Cincinnati, defeated Miss Marjorie K. Gladman, Santa Monica, and Miss Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, 6—4, 5—7, 6—4.

Final Round

Miss Rice and Miss Zinke defeated Miss Hilleary and Miss Andrus, 6—3, 7—5.

ENGLISH GIRL SWIMS ACROSS HELLESPONT

ISTANBUL, Turkey (AP)—Mercedes Gleitz, young London swimmer and stenographer, swam across the Hellespont on Aug. 16, at its widest point in 2h. 45m.

The English girl, who after failing seven times swam the English Channel in October, 1927, had to struggle against a very strong current. She went from the Asiatic to the European side.

This is her third success in swimming great waterways of the world. In April, 1928, she swam across the Straits of Gibraltar. An attempt to swim the Irish Sea ended in failure.

RECORD IS CLAIMED FOR ENGLISH GIRL

STAMFORD BRIDGE, Eng. (AP)—Miss G. Lunn, in winning the 880-yard run in the women's amateur athletic championships here Aug. 16, set what is claimed to be a world record of 2m. 18 1-5s. for the distance. She defeated Miss R. Christmas, of London, by eight yards.

No official record for 880 yards in women's competition appears in the record books, but Frau Lina Radke, of Germany, set a world mark of 2m. 16 4-5s. for 800 meters in the Olympics of 1928. This distance is about eight yards shorter than 880 yards.

EASTERN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Bridgeport	7		
Springfield	4		
Springfield	3		
Bridgeport	1		
Allentown	6		
Albany	5		
Allentown	13		
Alabny	4		

ENGLAND WINS EARLY HONORS

Features the First Day of British Empire Games—New Records Made

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAMILTON, Ont.—England's athletes and swimmers provided the outstanding achievements of the first day's program of the initial British Empire Games on Aug. 16, when they won two out of the four track and field championships that were decided and three out of five in the swimming tank in the evening. On their way to victory three of the winners broke records, with Miss Celia Wolstenholme breaking her own world's record in the 200-yard breaststroke, when she was timed in 2m. 54 3-5s. one and two-fifths seconds better than the mark she set in England three weeks ago.

Previous to this J. W. Trippett of England had broken the Canadian mark in the 100-yard backstroke with 1m. 5 2-5s. To make the English showing more impressive Joyce Cooper won the 400-yard freestyle for women. Alfred Phillips, the Canadian diving champion, won the springboard diving event with ease, while Noel P. Ryan of Australia finished in front of George Bridson of New Zealand in the other event, the 400-yard freestyle.

The games were opened at the Civic Stadium in the afternoon by the Governor-General. Premier Bennett and other State dignitaries and messages were received from His Majesty the King, the Prince of Wales and prominent British sportsmen. Four track and field championships were decided with three new Canadian records being set. In the 440-yard low hurdles Lord Burghley of England, won both his heat and the final, setting a new mark in the latter, while Gordon Smallcombe, of Canada, added over a foot to the record in the hop, step and jump.

In the six-mile run W. J. Savidan, of New Zealand, was less than a minute more than the world's record made by Alfred Shrubb, in Edinburgh in 1904. S. E. Englehart, of England, won the 220-yard dash, two-fifths of a second slower than the Canadian record. In the hurdles the first four places were taken by members of the English team while four English runners qualified for the final in the half-mile which will be run later in the week.

The meet attracted over 16,000 spectators and was an excellent affair all the way. Athletes from nine parts of the Empire competed with England taking most of the honors with two firsts, three seconds, two thirds and one fourth. The results were:

440-YARD LOW HURDLES

First Heat, Three to Qualify—Won by Lord Burghley, England; W. G. Tattham, England, second; J. Hickey, Canada, third. Time—58s.

Second Heat, Three to Qualify—Won by R. Leigh Wood, England; W. Connolly, Canada, second; D. M. L. Neame, England, third. Time—58 4-5s.

Final—Won by Lord Burghley, England; R. Leigh Wood, England, second; D. M. L. Neame, England, third; W. G. Tattham, England, fourth. Time—54 4-5s. (New Canadian record.)

220-YARD DASH

First Heat, Two to Qualify—Won by S. E. Englehart, England; Roy Hamilton, Scotland, second; N. Bordeau, Canada, third. Time—22s.

Second Heat, Two to Qualify—Won by W. J. Walters, South Africa; J. Ball, Canada, second; J. A. T. Hanlon, England, third. Time—22 1-5s.

Third Heat, Two to Qualify—Won by W. Gerhardt, South Africa; J. Fitzpatrick, Canada, second; A. J. Elliott, New Zealand, third. Time—22.3s.

Final—Won by S. E. Englehart, England; J. Fitzpatrick, Canada, second; W. J. Walters, South Africa, third; Roy Hamilton, Scotland, fourth. Time—21 4-5s.

880-YARD RUN

First Heat, Four to Qualify—Won by J. H. Chandler, South Africa; R. H. Thomas, England, second; M. H. C. Gutteridge, England, third; P. Pickard, Canada, fourth. Time—1m. 56 4-5s.

Second Heat, Four to Qualify—Won by T. Hampson, England; A. Wilson, Canada, second; Phil Edwards, British Guiana, third; H. S. Townsend, England, fourth. Time—1m. 55 3-5s.

Running Hop, Step and Jump—Won by G. Smallcombe, Canada; R. W. Revans, England, second; L. Hutton, Canada, third; G. W. Sutherland, Canada, fourth. Distance—48ft. 5in. (New Canadian record).

Six-Mile Run—Won by W. J. Savidan, New Zealand; E. Harper, England, second; T. Evenson, England, third; James F. Wood, Scotland, fourth. Time—30m. 49⅗s. (New Canadian record).

SWIMMING

Men's 100-Yard Backstroke, final—Won by J. W. Trippett, England; William Francis, Scotland, second; J. C. P. Besford, England, third; J. W. Cameron, Australia, fourth. Time—1m. 5⅖s.

Women's 200-Yard Breaststroke, final—Won by Celia Wolstenholme, England; Marjorie Hinton, England, second; Ellen King, Scotland, third; Nilly Bailey, Canada, fourth. Time—2m. 54⅗s. (New world's record).

Men's Springboard Diving—Won by Alfred Phillips, Toronto, 147 points; Cyril Kenneth, Toronto, second, 138; Arthur H. Stott, Vancouver, B. C., third, 127; W. R. C. Calder, New Zealand, fourth, 121.

Women's 400-Yard Freestyle, Final—Won by Joyce Cooper, England; Valerie Davies, Wales, second; Sarah Stewart, Scotland, third; Irene Pirie, Canada, fourth. Time—5m. 25 2-5s.

Men's 400-Yard Freestyle, Final—Won by Noel P. Ryan, Australia; George Bridson, New Zealand, second; George Burleigh, Canada, third; T. Whiteside, England, fourth. Time—4m. 39 4-5s.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	79	51	.608
Baltimore	78	54	.591
Montreal	73	57	.562
Toronto	71	62	.534
Newark	60	69	.465
Buffalo	58	73	.443
Jersey City	54	75	.419
Reading	49	81	.377

RESULTS AUG. 17

Jersey City 3, Rochester 2.
Jersey City 4, Rochester 1.
Montreal 3, Newark 2.
Montreal 5, Newark 2.
Baltimore 2, Toronto 1.
Baltimore 7, Toronto 2.
Reading 7, Buffalo 3.
Buffalo 5, Reading 4.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

Toledo 8, Minneapolis 1.
Minneapolis 9, Toledo 2.
St. Paul 3, Columbus 2.
St. Paul 4, Columbus 3.
Louisville 4, Kansas City 3.
Kansas City 8, Louisville 0.
Milwaukee 6, Indianapolis 1.
Indianapolis 4, Milwaukee 1.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

San Francisco 14, Portland 9.
Portland 5, San Francisco 4.
Oakland 4, Missions 2.
Oakland 3, Missions 2.
Hollywood 11, Seattle 3.
Seattle 4, Hollywood 2.
Los Angeles 9, Sacramento 7.
Los Angeles 7, Sacramento 0.

TEXAS LEAGUE

Dallas 4, Beaumont 3.
Dallas 4, Beaumont 1.
Houston 7, Wichita Falls 4.
Fort Worth 5, San Antonio 2.

Women Swimmers Better Own Marks

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Newport, R. I.

THREE world's swimming records for women stood broken today by their respective holders after a swimming session at Newport Beach's new Roman pool on Aug. 17.

Miss Agnes Geraghty, United States breaststroke champion bettered her own mark for 200 yards by 5 3-5s., covering the distance in 3m. 10 3-5s.; Miss Eleanor Holm, 300-meter backstroke champion, swam the distance in 4m. 44 1-5s., lowering her old record of 5m. 2 4-5s., and Miss Lisa Lindstrom clipped 20s. from her record for the 700-yard freestyle swim, covering the distance in 10m. 27.2s.

ENGLAND MAKES FINE RECOVERY

Opens Deciding Test Match at Oval With 316 Runs for Five Wickets

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—England batted first and made a creditable score of 316 runs for five wickets, after a fine recovery from an unfavorable position, during the first day's play Aug. 16 in the great cricket struggle against Australia at the Oval, Surrey's famous cricket ground, in the decisive final test match of the 1930 series.

England's heroes were: Herbert Sutcliffe, who contributed a magnificent and patient 138 not out; the dashing young Indian, K. S. Duleepsinhji, who thrilled the crowd of 25,000 with a brilliant 50 in his usual classic style; and R. E. S. Wyatt, new English skipper, who helped Sutcliffe pull the game "out of the fire" in the closing hours of a memorable day's play.

On a perfect green pitch and in the warm sunny weather which made the Australians feel more at home than they have lately in the English climate, the home country's famous opening pair, J. B. Hobbs and Herbert Sutcliffe gave their side a sedate but encouraging start of 68 runs without loss. But, no sobner had Hobbs been caught by A. F. Kippax in attempting a hook off T. Wall, Australia's fast bowler, to the boundary than a series of dramatic events occurred, which culminated at the tea interval in the mother country finding herself in almost a losing position with 197 for five wickets. W. Whysall, new English batting hope was soon dismissed by Wall for 13. Then came Duleepsinhji and the crowd held its breath, but the supple Indian was treating them to the only really exhilarating display of the afternoon. With a flashing bat he joyfully hit boundary after boundary, both he and the crowd glorying in the magnificent display of cricket as it really should be played. He completed 50 in as many minutes, easily passing the score made by Sutcliffe who had been at the crease nearly four hours, but eventually he mistimed the "googly" delivery from the wily C. V. Grimmett, whose complete master he had been till then and was caught by A. Fairfax.

Two more of England's most valuable wickets fell shortly after when W. R. Hammond was bowled by S. McCabe for 13, while M. Leyland had only scored three when he was defeated by Grimmett with a ball that broke about a yard before hitting the wicket.

Australia's bowlers were now definitely on top and the English fans pictured their team's dismissal for a meager 250 runs on a perfect wicket. When Wyatt, whose selection as captain in place of A. P. F. Chapman caused so much criticism of the selectors, went in at the critical moment to try to save England from a collapse he received a truly magnificent ovation from the crowd.

Wyatt, facing Grimmett's bowling for one fateful over before the tea interval, appeared extremely uncomfortable. But on the resumption of play the game underwent a sudden and dramatic change with England becoming master of the situation once more. With grim determination Wyatt began to play resolute cricket, and under his inspiring influence Sutcliffe, who had till then played such a subdued though invaluable innings, became more active and the scoreboard was soon recording runs at a most satisfactory rate, so that when stumps were drawn England had reached 316 for five wickets after once being 197 for five, and, what was more, Sutcliffe and Wyatt were still unparted. so that the mother country should now go on to score at least 400.

The dramatic rise and fall of England's fortunes made the game an exciting spectacle though, except for "Duleep's" innings, the batting was for the most part tame and colorless.

This is only to be expected, however, in a time-limitless match of such vital importance, but the Australians' skillful bowling and keen fielding were always a joy to watch.

Chief bowling honors fell to Grimmett and Wall, while the magnificent fielding of D. G. Bradman, Australia's start batsman, roused repeated applause as by lightning dashes he intercepted the ball as it flashed towards the boundary.

GENE RHYNE DOUBLE WINNER

MUSKEGON, Mich. (AP)—Three new champions were crowned here Aug. 17 in four events of the 1930 United States championship motorcycle hill climb, which is sanctioned by the American Motorcycle Association. Gene Rhyne of Chicago won both the 45 and 61-cubic inch professional events in which he placed second last year as one of the only two riders to go over the top of the steep 328-foot climb. His times were 14.08s. and 12.37s. (best mark of the climb) respectively. Don Smith of Fort Worth, Tex., won the 21-cubic inch expert event in 17.84s. Edward House of Springfield, Mass., won the 80-cubic inch amateur event in 19.72s.

MISS COLLETT WINS TOURNEY

WESTPORT, N. Y. (AP)—Miss Glenna Collett, United States golf champion, won the Women's Annual Barksdale Invitation Tournament at the Westport Golf Club on Aug. 17. She defeated Miss Frances Snyder of Rye, 3 and 1. The men's championship went to Joseph G. McMahon of Ossining, who defeated J. H. Schenck of Merion, Pa., 7 and 6.

A'S HAVE LEAD OF 8½ GAMES

Champions Seem Little Concerned About Their Position at Top

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	81	39	.675
Washington	71	46	.606
New York	70	48	.593
Cleveland	61	59	.508
Detroit	58	61	.486
St. Louis	46	72	.390
Chicago	45	71	.387
Boston	41	77	.347

RESULTS AUG. 16

Cleveland at Boston (rain).
Philadelphia 4, St. Louis 2.
Washington 3, Detroit 1.
New York at Chicago (rain).

RESULTS AUG. 17

Cleveland 9, Boston 3.
Cleveland 2, Boston 0.
New York 8, Chicago 7.
Detroit 15, Washington 1.

One change was all that took place in the American League during the last week and that had little or no bearing on the race for the coveted pennant. The St. Louis Browns moved up into sixth position and forced Chicago back into seventh. Connie Mack and his Philadelphia Atheletics held their wide advantage of eight and one-half games over Washington and seem little concerned over their position at the top of the standing. New York crept up during the seven days and is now only one and one-half games from the Senators and second place. Cleveland lost ground in the race, but managed to hold its position at the bottom of the first division. In the second division is found Detroit, St. Louis, Chicago and Boston in that order.

The Senators compiled the best team record during the week, although they were unable to overtake the Athletics. Six victories and no defeats is the record of Manager Johnson's boys. They made 71 hits and scored 47 runs, while their opponents crossed the plate only 21 times. The Senators have been given very good pitching in recent games and if this continues they may yet be capable of overtaking the Athletics. Washington is at present engaging with Detroit and will next meet St. Louis in the Capital City.

Philadelphia compiled the second best record during the seven days, winning four games in six played. The A's drove out 56 hits and scored 30 runs in these six contests. Their defense was not the best, as 28 runs were totaled by opponents. Team fielding averages show that seven errors were made by the champions St. Louis is playing in Philadelphia at the present time, with Detroit the next in line. After the Tigers leave the home of the champions, Connie Mack leads his players to Washington to engage with the Senators.

The Yankees played only five games but managed to win three of them, to place third in the average. Bob Shawkey's boys made 52 hits, most of them for extra bases, and scored 35 runs. Their defense was the second poorest in the league, however, as 39 runs were sent across the plate by opponents. New York's hits included five home runs. The Yankees are playing a series with the White Sox just now and will next get ready for the Indians. Following Cleveland's stay, the New Yorkers travel to Washington.

Cleveland hit harder than any other club during the week, but the pitching kept them from winning more than one game, while losing five. The Indians made 61 hits and scored nearly as many runs, but could not keep their opponents from scoring more often, as 50 runs were total against them. Team fielding records show that nine errors were made in the six contests. According to the schedule, the Indians are at present playing in Boston, and will next travel to New York and battle with the Yankees.

Among the second division club, the Boston Red Sox made the most impressive showing during the seven days. The Sox won three games and lost two, but were unable to lead last position in the league standing. St. Louis and Detroit were tied for the next best average, with two victories and four defeats. Chicago placed just in front of Cleveland in seventh place by winning one game in four played.

ARIEL IS PROBABLE CHOICE IN "R" CLASS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Ariel, the light-weather sloop, probably will represent Lake Michigan in the Richardson Cup international "R" class races here in September as a result of its victory in the Lipton Cup series, completed Aug. 16. Piloted by Malcolm O. Cail and E. E. Sheridan, Ariel came in first in the first race, second in the second, and third in the third, for a total of 18 points.

Atalanta, owned by W. H. Colvin and sailed by William Faurot, which finished first in the second race, was second in the series with 15 points. Jonnie, owned by William Glaver, winner of the cup last year in a decision over fouling by Ariel, came in third with 14 points.

Other boats ranked as follows: Nancy, 13 points; Calypso, 13 points; Varyra, 8 points, and Gossoon 3 points. All but Varyra are former champions in this series. Gossoon came down from Milwaukee with a crew from the South Shore Yacht Club. The races here were held by the Chicago Yacht Club Committee.

Nancy, owned by H. H. Kimball and E. M. Railton, came in best over the 12-nautical miles quadrangular course Aug. 16. Jonnie finished second, after a race with Ariel. On the third leg the latter took the lead until a mile and a half from the finish, where Skipper Vail tacked over to cover Atlanta, which was tied on points. Then Jonnie stepped home.

TORONTO CRICKETERS QUALIFY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—The Toronto Cricket Club, holders of the Robertson Trophy and the Canadian championship, qualified to meet the Montreal West Indians in the final on Sept. 1 and 2 by defeating the Bell Telephone Club in a two-day match concluded Aug. 16 by 314 runs. Toronto scored 121 and 369 and the losers 94 and 82. L. C. Dell of the winners made 193 not out in the second innings, setting a new record in the competition, while the Toronto total of 369 for the same innings also set a record for play for the Canadian title. H. G. Wookey was strong for the winners, taking 8 for 49 and 7 for 44 in the first and second innings, respectively.

Whites Defeat the Reds in Polo Test

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORT WASHINGTON, N. Y.—The most important week of preparation for the international polo matches between Great Britain and the United States, scheduled for International Field, Meadow Brook, beginning Sept. 6, was brilliantly launched Aug. 17, when the eighth official test match for the United States four was held at the Fleischmann Field of the Sands Point Club. The largest crowd that has ever gathered for any match outside of international matches was present.

The White team, playing with the same lineup of men, and practically the same list of ponies as on the preceding Sunday, encountered a composite team, with four of the other candidates for the American team, and a pair of candidates for the British team as well, competing for the Reds, and after allowing the opposition six goals, emerged victors by a score of 18 to 15. It was not without a hard battle, however, and it was noticeable that during the first four chukkers, when the first lineup of the opposition was on the field, that the prospects for the victory of what has been generally regarded as the prospective team were very slight. Only when the substitution of Aidan Roark for Gerald Balding on the team, and of Elmer J. Boeseke Jr. for George H. Bostwick as well took place after the fourth chukker did the White team show any distinct superiority on attack. This was apparently due to Roark, who played back, an unaccustomed place, and allowed the attacks to catch him frequently out of position.

Earle A. S. Hopping, now fully recovered from his recent absence, showed much better than during the preceding week, though the play of Cecil Smith, also at No. 2, was decidedly superior, and makes the former Texas cowboy still a formidable candidate for the No. 2 place on the United States team. Hopping scored five goals, to the same number for Smith, but for general play, the former was largely aided by the play of his team mates, while only H. W. Williams, at back, was of real assistance to Smith in the latter half of the game. Bostwick also played well while in the game, and added much to his reputation, at No. 1, while Boeseke was not up to the form he showed when playing at No. 1 in front of Eric Pedley, in an earlier game.

The British team, which is now engaged in preliminary practice tests of their ponies without any formal tryouts, will settle down to regular work this week, with a formal test match on Aug. 21 against its spares, with possibly some additions. The balance of the week will find the Ashton brothers, composing the Australian Goldburn team, which was compelled to postpone its match against the United States Army team on Aug. 16, on account of the ground being too soft at Meadow Brook, opposing the officers on Aug. 19 at Meadow Brook, and another match with Old Aiken next, Aug. 23. Another test match for the United States four will be held on Aug. 20 at Piping Rock Club, Locust Valley. The summary:

EIGHTH UNITED STATES TEST MATCH

WHITES	REDS
No. 1—Eric Pedley	G. H. Bostwick E. J. Boeseke Jr.
No. 2—E. A. S. Hopping	Cecil Smith
No. 3—Thomas Hitchcock Jr.	Gerald Balding H. W. Williams
Back—F. W. C. Guest	H. W. Williams Aidan Roark

Score—Whites 18, Reds 15. Goals—Pedley 5, Hopping 5, Hitchcock 5, Guest 2, by penalty 1, for Whites; Smith 5, Bostwick 4, by handicap 6 for Reds. Referee—Capt. Wesley J. White. Time—Eight 7½-m. chukkers.

Cooper Captures St. Paul Open Title

ST. PAUL (AP)—Once again Harry Cooper has definitely established himself as a power to be reckoned with in the realm of golf.

The diminutive Chicago professional stepped up another rung on the comeback ladder Aug. 17 by conquering a brilliant field with par-shattering golf to win St. Paul's first $10,000 open championship over the wind-tossed Keller County course.

To accomplish his triumph, Cooper toured the 72-hole stretch in 280 strokes, eight under par, and three strokes better than his closest rival, Tony Manero. It was one of the smartest cards the game ever has known.

A spectacular 31, five strokes under par, on the second nine holes of his third round, pushed Cooper over the top. He took a 37 on the outward trip of the round for an 18-hole total of 68 strokes that gave him a one-stroke lead over Manero, which he stretched two more strokes with a fine 70, two better than par, on his final round.

Cooper's four rounds were, 69—73—68—70.

Horton Smith finished third with a 275 total. Manero's score netted him $2000 and Smith won $1500.

Walter Hagen landed fourth with a 286 score and Gene Sarazen finished fifth, tied with Charles Lacey, the young Briton.

GAR WOOD BOAT SHOWS SPEED ABOVE 90 M.P.H.

DETROIT (AP)—Gar Wood, who will defend the Harmsworth speedboat trophy against the aspirations of Miss Marion (Betty) Carstairs of England on Aug. 30 to Sept. 1, drove his Miss America IX at a speed about 90 miles an hour at Algonac Aug. 17.

Returning to Detroit late Aug. 17, the United States sportsman expressed himself as pleased with the performance of the craft. He did not know the exact speed attained as no timer was present. He plans to make further tests.

The Miss America IX is similar in design and in power plant—it has two 12-cylinder motors—to the Miss America VIII, her companion boat. The latter has attained 93 miles an hour, and Wood believes that the new

SIX-METER YACHTS ARRIVE

NEW YORK—Two six-meter yachts, which will compete in the international races on Long Island Sound Sept. 1, arrived on the steamship Transylvania from Glasgow Aug. 16. Both yachts will be handled by their builders, Arch and Willie McMillan of Glasgow, Scotland, who were passengers on the Transylvania. The yacht Coral is owned by Stuart Black, and Fintra by Murray Parker, both of Glasgow.

HINES AND COHN WIN IN SINGLES

Junior Tennis Title Goes South and Boys' Stays on Pacific Coast

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CULVER, Ind.—Wilmer Hines, tall youth from Columbia, S. C., took the United States junior tennis singles championship south of the Mason and Dixon line for the first time in history, when he survived a field of nearly 90 youths in the championship play at the Culver Military Academy last week.

The boys' singles honors stayed on the Pacific coast when Jay Cohn successfully defended his title. Cohn is from Santa Monica, Calif. He defeated his doubles partner, Jack Lynch, of Taft, Calif., in the final, 6—3, 6—3.

In the final of the junior singles, Hines scored an easy victory over James Bobbitt, Pasadena, in a match which proved to be an anticlimax to the fine play which has marked the week of competition. The scores were 6—2, 6—1, 6—3.

Thus the South cut in on the junior tennis honors which heretofore have been monopolized largely by the East and the Pacific coast with the middle West scoring when George M. Lott Jr., of Chicago, won it for two seasons. Hines succeeds Keith E. Gledhill of Pasadena.

The South Carolina lad swept his way through the tournament with the loss of only one set, that to William Jacobs of Baltimore. Hines' crafty play, not the smashing style employed by the Western entrants, but carefully placed shots to the corners and speedy sallies to the net followed by lightning volleys for the finishing shots, marked the tournament throughout the week. Hines ended his junior play with this tourney after two years of attempts to crash into the select circle of the younger tennis generation.

Bobbitt proved to be no match for Hines in any department of the game. The coast youth had not the strokes, speed or stamina to cope with Hines. In the first two sets Bobbitt used the same lobbing tactics which he employed in defeating Karl Kamrath in the semifinal round, but that game was to Hines' liking. The Southern youth likes to take the ball shoulder high and place it deftly to the corners and along the base line with neat undercut shots and he kept Bobbitt on the run continually. Bobbitt, in trying to lob all the way was forced into many errors by Hines' clever placing. The point score:

FIRST SET

Hines	4	7	4	4	4	0	6	5	—34—6
Bobbitt	4	5	0	5	0	2	6	4	4 3—24—2

SECOND SET

Hines	4	5	4	4	4	0	4		—25—6
Bobbitt	1	3	1	1	0	4	2		—12—1

THIRD SET

Hines	0	4	4	2	3	4	4	4	—29—6	
Bobbitt	4	0	0	4	5	1	2	1	0	—17—3

The Cohn-Lynch boys' final resulted as expected. Both are coached by the same tennis instructor, and their respective prowess with the racket is well enough known to each of the boys so that the match was more or less of a tame affair. Cohn's shots carried too much pace for Lynch and the defending titleholder forced the play from start to finish. Against a player with slower shots, Lynch would have more time for his killing drives and volleys, but against Cohn he was continually on the go, hitting his drives while running at top speed and, as a result, many of his shots found the net. The point score:

FIRST SET

Cohn	4	2	4	9	0	1	4	5	4—33—6
Lynch	2	4	1	7	4	4	0	3	1—26—3

SECOND SET

Cohn	4	3	2	4	4	4	5	3	4—33—6
Lynch	2	5	4	2	2	1	3	5	0—24—3

Both Hines and Bobbitt graduate from the junior class this year and Cohn and Lynch are out of the Boys' division. C. R. Hunt, junior semi-finalist, has two more years of competition among the juniors. W. H. Doeg and L. T. Myers, junior doubles finalists, have another year, and J. L. Beaver, Hines' partner in winning the junior doubles, competes next season.

Penn A. C. Victor in Rowing Regatta

LIEGE, Belgium (AP)—The Penn Athletic Club eight won the championship of the international rowing regatta on Aug. 17, defeating Denmark and Italy in the final. The time was 5m. 27s. Going to the post the favorites, the American crew took no chances, rowing hard from the start, and finished the 2000-meter distance two lengths ah

NEW CLEVELAND BOND PLAN PUT UP TO ELECTORS

Budgets City Expenses for Five Years—Success in St. Louis

CLEVELAND, O.—Cleveland electors will march to the polls here this fall to record their opinion on a five-year bond issue, tax levy and public expenditure program which serves to budget municipal expenditures for capital improvement over a stated period in addition to the annual budgeting of current expenses. The plan has been adopted in St. Louis, Baltimore and Dallas, with singular success and with beneficial municipal and civic reactions unexpected when the plan was voted.

Baltimore, which adopted a $51,750,000 public improvement program, pioneered in the movement a decade ago, and was followed by St. Louis, which voted an $87,000,000 program in 1923 by an overwhelming majority. So successful has the plan proved in these two cities, that Cleveland, Cincinnati Kansas City and Los Angeles are working on similar programs this year, with excellent chances that the voters of all of them will have the opportunity to approve the plan at elections this fall.

Experts in municipal research and finance have proclaimed the budgeted public improvement program one of the most beneficial movements yet made in the operation of American municipalities. The plan has the double advantage of permitting city officials to know years ahead just what projects are to be undertaken and the order in which they are to be undertaken, while at the same time permitting the taxpayer to know what his tax rate will be for a number of years in the future. Business men are thus assured, public construction goes forward uninterruptedly, employment is stabilized and business has no fear of an excessive tax rate for the immediate years ahead.

Best Example in St. Louis

The best example, perhaps, of the effectiveness of the plan in building militant civic progress is to be found in St. Louis, where the last of an $87,000,000 public improvement program is just now being finished. In the period following the war St. Louis had gone into the "dumps." There was a spirit of "let George do it." Civic leaders realized that the city could not make an appeal for new business or new industries until it had demonstrated its faith in itself.

A movement was launched, therefore, to prove to St. Louis and other cities that the people of St. Louis were willing to spend money to provide the things not only which the industries needed but which the city needed.

Three years were spent in an energetic campaign to win approval of the program by the voters. It ended in success.

As a result of the passage of the large program the city took on an industrial and civic resurrection. W. F. Carter of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce was invited to hundreds of cities to discuss the St. Louis program which he had advocated as head of a citizens' campaign committee. Industries began to take notice of St. Louis, the St. Louis Industrial Club compiled a list of private expenditures totaling $400,000,000 which it attributed to the bond issues. Employment increased, building construction shot up, and with an annual expenditure of several million dollars the retail trade of the city was stabilized, and business was not so greatly affected by outside depressions.

The bonds in St. Louis have been issued as needed, stretched over the years from 1924 to 1930. While the Board of Aldermen has the legal right to decide on what bonds shall be issued each year, they have kept their agreement to consult the citizens' bond committee before taking action. This group, known as the Council of Civic Needs, has kept militantly alive to the city's public problems.

St. Louis found that the public was more interested in the necessary bond issues if popular issues were included in the total. So $3,800,000 was included for parks and playgrounds and $400,000 for an aquarium. The largest item in the program was $12,000,000 for a new water works.

Baltimore has enjoyed a similar industrial revival as a result of its large public expenditure program. New factories have been obtained, a great section of the city's water front has been developed, and in spite of the expenditure of some $51,750,000 in bonded indebtedness, the city's tax rate declined for several years.

Bond Committee Formed

In Cleveland, Mayor John D. Marshall assumed the leadership in forming a coöperative bond committee, which included representatives of the city, county, public library and Board of Education. After weeks of study and research, and after original estimates of $70,000,000 had been asked, the committee agreed upon a public expenditure program for the next five years totaling $62,000,000.

From this sum the city would develop its river and harbor, complete its $50,000,000 public mall development, the county would erect a new $6,000,000 bridge across the Cuyahoga River, and a juvenile courts building would be erected. The Board of Education would obtain $6,000,000 for new buildings and the public library would get its accustomed operating expenses.

In Cincinnati a coördinated bond improvement program committee is now working on a budgeted public expenditure program. The city has asked a total of $10,269,175 as its share. It is significant that three of the cities expecting to adopt the budgeted program this fall have the city manager plan of government—Cleveland, Cincinnati and Kansas City.

'Made in Carolina' Week Inaugurated

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C.—As a part of his "live-at-home" program, inaugurated early in 1930, Gov. O. Max Gardner has issued a proclamation calling upon the people of North Carolina to observe "Made in Carolina" Week, Sept. 1 to 6. The Executive has requested that all stores, and other places where merchandise is on display, feature products made in this State and that the advantages of such products be stressed.

To begin with, the Governor, during the last winter, urged farmers to raise more food and foodstuff in order to keep within the State the millions going to outside producers. The State Department of Agriculture, the State College of Agriculture, and the State Department of Public Instruction all coöperated in making this movement a success. Prizes were offered in the schools throughout the State for the best essays and special textbooks were supplied, explaining the importance of home production.

As a follow-up, the Governor now asks that the public be shown the advantages of goods manufactured within the State. The annual value of North Carolina's manufactured products is, in round figures, $1,250,000,000, including the following: Textile products, $425,000,000; furniture, $53,600,000; lumber, $53,650,000; fertilizer, $18,423,000; meal and flour, $17,800,000; cottonseed products, $17,600,000; leather, $16,400,000; railroad car construction, $14,400,000; printing, $12,300,000; mineral products, $12,600 (an increase of $5,000,000 in five years); agricultural products available, from $300,000,000 to $400,000,000; sea food taken annually, $1,500,000.

TRUJILLO INDUCTED AS DOMINICAN CHIEF

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic (AP)—Gen. Rafael L. Trujillo, trained in the United States Marines, was inducted into office Aug. 16 as President of the Dominican Republic.

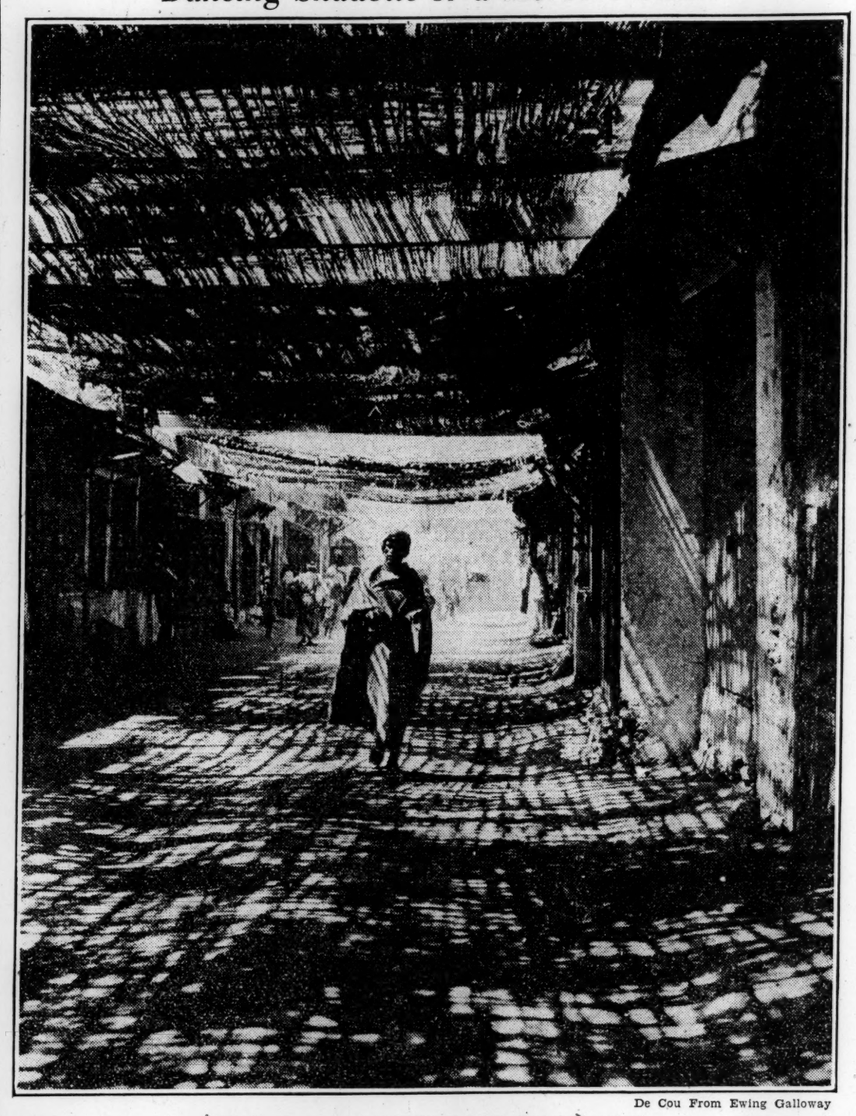
Rafael E. Urena, Provisional President since February, became Vice-President. Thus a government came into control of the oldest nation in the New World in this city founded in 1496 by Christopher Columbus and his son Diego. The United States was represented at the ceremony by Charles B. Curtis, United States Minister.

KOCH TO STUDY MOVIES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—Frederick H. Koch, director of the Carolina Playmakers and profesor of dramatic literature in the university, has just been made a member of a special committee on motion pictures and theaters, which will submit reports to the White House conference to be held in Washington Nov. 19 to 22.

Dancing Shadows of a Morocco Street



De Cou From Ewing Galloway

SEEMS TO BE AMPLE ROOM FOR TRAFFIC HERE

Evidently they have considerable sun and few trees in Fez, the capital of Morocco; also it would seem that there is little need for traffic rules or parking bans. The chap coming down the street has things all his own way and right complacent he seems to be about it. The scene in the capital city of the country on the northwestern coast of Africa bordering in part on the Mediterranean, shows native bazaars with the streets covered with matting to break up the direct rays of the sun at midday.

Gladys O'Donnell Leads Air Derby

SAN DIEGO, Calif. (AP)—With Gladys O'Donnell, Long Beach, Calif., in the lead, six contestants in the Long Beach-Chicago women's air derby took off on Aug. 18 for Phoenix, Ariz., on the second leg of the cross-country race. Mrs. O'Donnell covered the 100-mile Long Beach-San Diego hop Aug. 17 in a fraction under 34 minutes.

The standing of the contestants unofficially was compiled as follows: Elapsed time, Gladys O'Donnell, Long Beach, 33:51; Marjorie Doig, Danbury, Conn., 35:03; Ruth Barron, Hollywood, Cal., 47:07; Mildred Morgan, Beverly Hills, Calif., 51:29; Ruth Stewart, St. Louis, 58:09, and Jean La Rene, Kansas City, 58:16.

Prizes offered in the race total $22,000 including lap prizes. The contestants are flying planes powered with motors of less than 800 cubic inches displacement. All the fliers have had more than 150 hours of flying time.

CAROL'S CORONATION DATE IS POSTPONED

BUCHAREST, Rumania (AP)—Carol's wishes to be crowned King with all the pomp of the ancient monarchs of his country suffered another setback Aug. 18.

Announcement was published that the ceremony, which had been set for Oct. 15, had been definitely postponed, and would not take place until the spring of 1931. At the same time it was announced that Queen Helen, his Grecian Princess wife, would absent herself from Bucharest on a long journey.

CAPT. EAKER JOINS CATERPILLAR CLUB

WASHINGTON (AP)—Capt. Ira C. Eaker, one of the army's crack pilots, Aug. 18, joined the caterpillar club at Bolling Feld near here when his plane became disabled and he took to his parachute. The plane was wrecked but he escaped with minor injuries.

Railroad Workers' Hourly Wages Drop

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Average hourly earnings of workers on Class 1 railroads in the United States dropped slightly in the last quarter of 1929, when they were only 54 per cent above 1914-1915 figures, as compared with 58 per cent in the first two quarters of last year, according to a study made public by the National Industrial Conference Board on Aug. 17. The latter figure represented the peak of "real average hourly earnings" during the 15-year period, the report said.

Average earnings per hour of all train and engine service labor amounted to 92 cents, the report said, and weekly earnings to $48.13; skilled shop labor received slightly less than 80 cents per hour and $37.62 per week; earnings of unskilled shop labor were nearly 38 cents an hour and $17.97 a week.

Of the individual occupations of the train and engine service group for which the board computed figures, the highest average hourly earnings, about $1.59, were received by road passenger engineers, their average weekly earnings being $66.15; the smallest hourly earnings, a little more than 72 cents, were recorded for road freight brakemen, and the lowest weekly earnings, $38.34, for yard firemen.

Hours of work in the railroad industry, which averaged 60 a week for all workers between 1914 and 1918 according to the report, have since that time been fluctuating around 50 a week.

Woodcock Suspends Prohibition Agents

WASHINGTON (AP) — Robert F. Myrtle, prohibition agent of Milwaukee, has been suspended for five days without pay for drawing a revolver on a motorist with whom he had become engaged in a personal altercation over traffic rules.

The suspension was announced Aug. 18 by Amos W. W. Woodcock, Director of Prohibition, who said a similar punishment had been meted out to Basil Quinn, an agent of Washington, D. C., for striking a motorist in an argument over right of way.

AIR PRODUCTS WORTH $61,973,079 IN 1929

WASHINGTON (AP)—The value of aviation products manufactured in the United States in 1929 was placed at $61,973,079 by the Census Bureau. The output, consisting mainly of 5130 airplanes valued at $38,724,987; engines and parts valued at $8,187,285, and 6188 parachutes costing $1,437,000, exceeded the production in 1927, the first year a census valuation was completed, by 192 per cent.

There were 70 aircraft manufacturing establishments employing 4422 persons in 1927, while in 1929 there were 117 factories employing 9856 persons.

ETHEL BARRYMORE TO ACT WITH DAUGHTER

NEW YORK (AP)—Ethel Barrymore Colt, 18-year-old daughter of Ethel Barrymore, will make her stage début Oct. 13 with her mother in a new play. Like her mother, she will be cast in the rôle of a Negress.

Miss Colt was graduated last year from Notre Dame Academy at Moylan, Pa., a school which her mother and grandmother attended. Since then she has studied in Italy.

ARCHITECTS PUT WEIGHT IN FAVOR OF CLEAN ROADS

American Institute Organizes Campaign Against Blot of Billboards

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The American Institute of Architects has entered into the campaign to abolish billboards and thus check "the selfish desecration of the landscape." In an appeal on Aug. 15 to its 70 chapters throughout the country each chapter is asked to mobilize the best thought in the profession to organize public opinion and coöperate with other agencies in eliminating what is characterized as a growing evil.

The number of signboards, billboards and other devices erected for advertising purposes along the roads, highways and boulevards of the country steadily continue to multiply, the appeal sets forth. Chapters are urged to bring about the fullest coöperation with public authorities, societies and individuals in arousing sentiment and bringing about appropriate legislative action.

In Massachusetts a decision has been sought from the Federal Supreme Court as to whether outdoor advertising on private property within public view can be regulated and restricted by law under the Constitution of the United States. The Massachusetts case, now pending, is expected to prove a precedent for other states, and if the public's point of view is upheld, will be the basis of action elsewhere.

"What is needed is wise control," said A. Lawrence Kocher of New York, chairman of the Institute's Committee on Preservation of Historic Monuments and Natural Resources. "There will always be abundant room for outdoor advertising in its proper place, but that proper place is the commercial districts of towns and cities, and not the American countryside."

AIR TICKET OFFICE TO COMBINE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A consolidated ticket office for air lines operating into New York and in the West is to be opened in the arcade of the Hotel Roosevelt, at Madison Avenue and Forty-Sixth Street, soon.

Walk-Over Shoes
For Men and Women
Special attention paid to each individual foot. We employ only expert Shoe fitters.
Wolf's Walk-Over Shop
929 F St., Washington, D. C.

17th CAFETERIA
724 17th St., Washington, D. C.
One Block West of the White House
Tourists Welcome
HOME COOKING
BREAKFAST
LUNCHEON 50c - 75c
DINNER 65c - 75c
ALSO A LA CARTE

JELLEFF'S
F ST., WASHINGTON, D. C.
GROWING! GROWING!
Greater Values in
Expansion Sales
and a
New Jelleff's
ready in the Fall

Park Savings Bank
"The Community Bank"
Under Supervision U. S. Treasury Dept.
Resources over $8,000,000
14th and Kenyon Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

August Coat Sale
offers Smart new Fall and Winter Fashions. In Fur-Trimmed Cloth Coats, Guaranteed for Two Seasons' Wear.
$28 $38 $48
810-818 7th St. N. W. KING'S PALACE Washington D. C.

LOTOS LANTERN
733 17th St., Washington, D. C.
Enlarged and Improved
Only Cafeteria Service
LUNCH DINNER

The Collier Inn
INC.
COLUMBIA RD. AT 18TH ST.
OPPOSITE AMBASSADOR
Columbia 5042
4-Course Dinner
Every Evening, 5-7:30
75c
Breakfast (Self Service) 7:30 to 9:30
Luncheon (Self or table service) 11:45 to 2
Sunday Dinner, 12:30 to 7:30, $1.00
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Avignone Freres
1777 COLUMBIA ROAD
At Eighteenth Street
CATERERS-CONFECTIONERS
Delicious
Ice Creams and Fancy Ices
Pastries and Candies
Mezzanine Restaurant
Unexcelled Service Table d'Hote or A la Carte
Luncheon, 12 to 2:30 P. M.
Dinner, 5:30 to 8:00 P. M., $1.00
Sundays & Holidays, 1 to 8 P.M., $1.25
WASHINGTON, D. C.

DIAMOND BLOSSOM
Wedding Rings for Modern Brides
Our own exclusive creations. An exquisite band of iridium platinum, richly encrusted with fine white cut diamonds.
$55 $85 $150
R. HARRIS & CO.
F Street at Eleventh, Washington
Jewelers Since 1875

Have McDevitt make your FALL and WINTER DRAPERIES to Order . . . NOW
Lower prices prevail now . . . then the assurance that your draperies will be ready when desired. Our skilled decorators will be glad to suggest a color scheme best fitted to your home.
Selections of fabrics are most complete.
May we submit an estimate?
McDEVITT
1202 G ST., N. W. DIstrict 3211 WASHINGTON, D. C.

NOW IN PROGRESS!
Semi-Annual Furniture Sale
Here is news we think worth publishing. This sale started Monday morning. Fifty per cent of the people who came the first day went away—shopped around—and
Came Back and Bought!
They satisfied themselves about the values offered. That is the greatest advertisement we can have.
Fashion-right furniture at the "Palais Royal's Always Moderate Prices"
FURNITURE—FOURTH FLOOR
The PALAIS ROYAL
G STREET AT ELEVENTH, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Shaffer Fur Co.
August Fur Event
An unprecedented showing of Quality furs at usual August Low Prices—Shaffer "Custom-Made" furs are made to your particular ideas.
Remodeling and Repairing at Summer Prices
1212 Gee Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Young Men's Shop
Wearing Apparel
1319-1321 F Street
WASHINGTON, D. C.

E. T. Goodman
Specialist in
Meats
ARCADE MARKET
14th and Park Road
WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Allies Inn
Opp. the Corcoran Art Gallery
One block from the White House
Breakfast Luncheon Dinner
Cool, Refreshing, Homelike Rooms
1703 New York Avenue
WASHINGTON, D. C.

M. Brooks Co.
G STREET, between 11th & 12th
WASHINGTON, D. C.
NOW FEATURING
Gorgeously Furred Winter COATS
In a special Group at $58
COATS—SECOND FLOOR
Timely announcements of fashions and savings will be mailed all persons sending their name and address to BROOKS.

We Give
—Sophia
—Eugene
—Frederick
Permanent Wave
BEAUTY SALON
FOURTH FLOOR
Including Shampoo and Finger Wave for $10
Lansburgh & Bro.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

WOODWARD & LOTHROP
10th, 11th, F and G Streets, Washington, D. C.
Room-Size Karastan Rugs
Specially Priced in the Semi-Annual Selling $137.50
These are typical of the many fine values in this semi-annual offering of fine quality Rugs, Furniture, Lamps, and Draperies.
Included in this group are floor samples and trial rugs the manufacturer produced in choosing his standard pieces. 9x12 size, each rug a splendid reproduction of one of the finest Oriental pieces.
Rugs—Fifth Floor

Catalogs
Pamphlets
Publications
Commercial
Printing
Telephone North 1494
Model Printing Co.
1426 You Street Northwest
Washington, D. C.

GROSNER'S
1325 F STREET
Store-Wide Reductions in our
August Clearaway
GROSNER'S
1325 F STREET
WASHINGTON, D. C.

WEST MEN'S WEAR
Final
Drastic Reductions
Our Entire Stock of Men's and Young Men's
SUITS
TOPCOATS
OVERCOATS
Priced at Cost and Less
SIDNEY WEST, Inc.
14th and G Streets, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

J. E. Cunningham Co.
314-316 SEVENTH ST., N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
AUGUST COAT EVENT
Specially Priced
$58
EACH COAT HAND-PICKED. LAVISHLY FUR TRIMMED—PARIS INSPIRED STYLES—RIPPLES — FLARES AND TAILLEUR EFFECTS.
A Small Deposit will hold your coat until wanted.

NATIONALLY KNOWN STORE
Removal Sale!
Our Entire Stock of
Men's and Young Men's Suits
1/2 Price
Including all tropical and year-round weight wool suits.
Parker-Bridget Co.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
THE AVENUE AT NINTH

Dairy Products Of Superior Quality—
For more than thirty years this has been our constant objective, and we gratefully acknowledge your ever increasing patronage.
Chestnut Farms Dairy
Selected as the WORLD'S MODEL DAIRY PLANT and Rated 100% by the District of Columbia Health Department
Phone Potomac 4000 for Service

Now in progress...!
Half Yearly Sale
FURNITURE and HOME FURNISHINGS
Why Is This Sale Different From All Other Sales in the Past Years?
IT'S JUST THIS: It's a consumer's market . . . with you . . . as the consumer . . . profiting. This year you get more for your money . . . or you have to spend less for what you buy. Quality is up . . . or prices are lower. In either case it works to your advantage. And with our tremendous buying power coupled with new price levels we now offer you the furniture buying opportunities of a lifetime. This is no idle boast. Price tags on our crowded furniture and home furnishings floor will bear us out. Savings run to two and three figures. Plan to be here as soon as possible. We can hardly wait to show you the good things that are in store for you.
THE HECHT CO.
F STREET AT SEVENTH WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Adventures of a Little Californian Donkey

By JOSEPHINE D. FRYER

Chapter VIII

"HUMP, this old road is all curves and bends," I said to myself as I cautiously walked along in the darkness. On the right-hand side of the road was the creek. I could not see it, but I could hear the gurgling of the water as it tumbled over the rocks. The thick foliage of the trees, that grew on either side of its banks, made that side of the road very, very dark indeed. On the other side of the road was an embankment, about as high as a little boy seven years old. On top of the embankment was a fence. Had it not been for the faint light from the stars, I could not have followed the road at all.

By and by the road dropped down into a canyon with trees on both sides of the road. I could not see the stars any more, for the trees met overhead. That is how I came to miss the road. In the darkness I heard my feet go pitter-patter over a bridge. It was not long after that that I bumped into a thicket and my little feet became tangled up in long prickly vines.

"Jackrawbeet, how do you suppose you can find a camp in this darkness, especially as you have never seen one and do not even know what it looks like?" I asked myself as I thrashed about in the dark.

I knew that if I waited patiently for some hours, the big moon would be shining brightly in the sky, and then it would be light enough for me to see my way. So, being a wise donkey, with a sigh of contentment—for a donkey knows better than to worry—I lay down just where I was. In a few minutes I was sound asleep dreaming of all those little girls and boys that I had seen at the cabin.

Moonlight

I must have been asleep an hour or so, when the smell of smoke awakened me. I jumped up in a hurry, and looked all around! I could see no fire. The black darkness was all gone and everything was bathed in a beautiful mellow light now. The big moon was over my head smiling at me. Yes, the same old moon I had so often seen from the fields and the corral at Ole Pete's ranch. And let me tell you something. No matter where you live, I know that it is the same bright moon that shines for you at home.

"Well, Jackrabbit, since that smoke was kind enough to wake you up," I said to myself, "and that you can see very well in this moonlight, I think it is time you should look for those campers." I put my head through a hedge of bushes and looked out. I was very grateful that I had stopped my tramping in the dark, at just the very minute that I did, for there, on the other side of the bushes, was a steep bank. At the bottom of the bank was the creek with its hard bed of rocks and cold water. I was very glad to see that even little donkeys are taken care of in the dark, for I had not tumbled down the bank into the cold water below.

"Now, I wonder what that white thing is over there on the other side of the creek? It looks to me like a little white house," I said to myself as I backed out of the bushes to go and investigate. I could not cross the creek there, as the bank was much too steep, so I looked for a path leading down to the field below. I found one and was soon at the bottom; but imagine my surprise when I saw two more of those white things. Yes, there they stood, looking very white in the moonlight.

I walked forward cautiously, one step at a time, for I wanted to get a close look at these two things that looked like little white houses. I did not know the name of these canvas houses at that time, but afterward I found out that they were called tents. As I approached the nearer of the two, I nearly fell over a rope that was stretched across the path and tied to a stake. I waited quietly for a minute to see if I had disturbed anyone. No, no one stirred. No one even looked out of the tent to see who was there, so I slowly walked on to the next.

I was hoping that the little boys and girls would be in the second tent, but they were not, no. Though I am a donkey. I knew immediately that this was the ladies' tent. How could I tell? I merely sniffed a few times, that's all. The air was delightfully perfumed—just like a field of wild flowers on a warm day, so I knew. I lingered awhile, but finally, being only a little donkey, curiosity made me put my head in at the tent flap and look around. Everything remaining very quiet, I stepped forward and then walked in.

Inside the Tent

On a leather box I found a bag of candy. It tasted very good so I ate it all up. On each side of the tent were two big spring-mattresses resting on little piles of stones. Between the two beds, at the end of the tent, was a large wooden box on end. Above it hung a mirror and on the box were a number of things I had never seen before. One thing I examined was a large, flat, tin box with something white and creamy inside, I put my little nose in it. Um! It was greasy, and cold, and perfumed. I tried to lick it up, but I could not for the box had stuck to my astonished nose!

Then forgetting all about the bed behind me, I backed up, bumped into it and sat down. Losing my balance I rolled over on my back, wiggling, and kicking and pawing at my imprisoned nose. I shook the bed so much that one of the little piles of stones slipped, down came one end of the bed with a bang, and I rolled out and sprawled on the ground! At last, though, the tin box was off my nose, and I found that I quite enjoyed the perfume of the cream that was spread all over my face—even my long ears had a few smears.

"Jackrawbeet, you see that a ladies' tent is no place for a little donkey," I said as I picked myself up. "You might frighten one of them, just as you did the Pink Lady, so run out before they come." It was good advice, but before I could take it, something happened.

I had not noticed, on entering the tent, that above me were many dresses and wraps hanging from little crosswise sticks held to the roof of the tent by pieces of string. As I was turning to go, one of the dresses slipped from the stick and fell on me! After a vigorous struggle my head came out through the neck; one of my little forelegs through a rip in the dress, and the other through one of the sleeves. To feel my head free once more made me feel so victorious that I sang happily, "Hee-haw-hee-haw!"

But happening to glance back over my shoulder, my legs stiffened with alarm and my long ears bent forward in surprise! A mass of fluffy ruffles was enveloping me and trailing on the ground behind. Tripping up at every step I hurriedly found my way out of the tent. How glad I was to be in the soft moonlight once more! I shook myself, but my white draperies would not come off.

"Hee-haw, hee-haw!" I muttered to myself as I started down the path, "I'm going home to kind Ole Pete. He will help me take this troublesome dress off." And stumbling along, I made my way through the tall redwood trees on the steep hillside.

After a while, I found that I did not trip as often as at first. Maybe the rips and tears, that the blackberry vines were making as I went, helped to give me more freedom. As I trudged along through the tall ferns and bushes, thinking of the little girls and boys who I knew were camping there somewhere, I suddenly stopped and sniffed. Smoke! Yes, smoke again and plenty of it! I knew there must be a fire near by, so I faced the breeze that was wafting the smoke to me and went forward. Ah, not far away, I could see a red glow! A few minutes later I found myself standing on the edge of a shelf of rock, about a hundred feet above a bright campfire.

Joy of joys! Grouped about the camp fire were the campers! There were the little boys and girls I had been looking for. I had found them at last! The Pink Lady and the Professor were sitting on a fallen tree looking very comfortable. And there was Ole Pete with Tippo asleep on his lap! He was telling the campers about the cattle he had just bought and the piece of paper that Tippo had run away with. I could hear his voice very plainly from where I stood above them.

"Huh, huh, huh!" Ole Pete was chuckling. "Yes sir, the wind blew that paper right up in the air. The very next minute Tippo had it in his mouth and running away with it. Huh, huh, huh! He sure likes to play, Tippo does!"

[To be concluded next Monday]

"A mass of fluffy ruffles was enveloping me."

"The smell of smoke awakened me."

Mrs. Ladybird's Boarding House

MRS. LADYBIRD had lived with Mrs. Snail for quite a long time and they had been most happy together, but after a while she thought she ought, perhaps, to get a home of her own, and then she discovered she had very little money.

Mrs. Snail did not want Mrs. Ladybird to go away, and told her she must not think of leaving her, but Mrs. Ladybird said she thought she had better go; so they talked it over, and Mrs. Ladybird decided to keep a boarding house.

Then Mrs. Ladybird and Mrs. Snail went house-hunting, which is not always as easy as it sounds, and after a long time they began to despair of ever finding what they wanted. Some houses were too large, and some were too small, and some were all draughts, and some did not seem to get any air at all.

They were beginning to think the kind of house they wanted had never been built, when they chanced upon a tall, blue Canterbury bell, which just suited all their requirements; and Mrs. Ladybird moved in, and became very busy putting the whole place in order. And the busier she was the happier she was, and when she had finished, the little house looked lovely.

Mr. Green Caterpillar had painted her a sign in luminous white paint, which she hung outside. It said:

CANTERBURY HOUSE
Rooms To Let
Apply Within

Mrs. Ladybird sat down in her little parlor, with her eyes fixed on the window, and waited for boarders to arrive. And when the first day passed, and nobody came to look at the rooms, Mrs. Ladybird went to bed very sad.

Mr. Dragon Fly

However, she was up bright and early next morning, and swept and dusted the whole place, and she had just finished when she heard a ring at the bell. It was Mr. Dragon Fly. He looked very handsome, but he proved very disagreeable, grumbled at everything, and finally said he thought the rooms were all too small, and went away.

Very sadly Mrs. Ladybird prepared some lunch for herself, but before she could eat it there was another ring at the bell.

This time it was Miss Painted Lady, a most beautiful butterfly, who flitted from room to room, chatting all the time, and always darting to each little mirror, to put her hat straight.

She said that, as there was nobody else staying at Canterbury House she was afraid she would find it too quiet. She promised, however, to let Mrs. Ladybird know whether she would come or not, and then she departed.

Poor Mrs. Ladybird sat down and cried as though her heart would break. Afterward she felt better, and went and tried to eat her lunch, but it was cold, and she did not feel hungry.

It was getting quite late when there was another ring at the door, and when Mrs. Ladybird opened it, she saw a handsomely dressed lady.

Mrs. Busy Bee

"I am Mrs. Busy Bee," said the lady. "May I see your rooms?"

Mrs. Busy Bee praised everything, and said she had never seen such a clean house; and she engaged the biggest room, and went away to get her things.

After that came Mr. Earwig, and Miss Midge, and several other nice people; and before Mrs. Ladybird went to bed that night, all her rooms were let, and she slept soundly and happily.

The boarding house was a great success, and the rooms were always full, and still there were people wanting to board there. So, at last, Mrs. Ladybird decided to take a neighboring house, which was a tall, pink foxglove, and before long Foxglove Hall was almost as full as Canterbury House, and Mrs. Ladybird was very busy and very happy, and was growing quite well-to-do.

All this time dear old Mrs. Snail and old Mr. Green Caterpillar had remained Mrs. Ladybird's firm friends, and they were delighted to see she was getting on so well.

Then, one day, Mrs. Snail decided to give a party, and she insisted on Mrs. Ladybird coming to it, and at length Mrs. Ladybird promised she would. Mrs. Snail had not spared any trouble or expense to make the party a success. The whole place was most tastefully decorated with fireflies and glowworms, and the supper was delicious. And at this party Mrs. Ladybird met a Mr. Herbaceous Ladybird—a distant cousin by marriage.

Mr. Herbaceous was a charming man. He was very rich, and tired of living alone. He had just come to town, and was looking for somewhere to stay, and was delighted when Mr. Green Caterpillar told him Mrs. Ladybird had rooms to let. And so Mr. Herbaceous Ladybird came to occupy the last room in Foxglove Hall, and Mrs. Ladybird was busier and happier than ever.

The Happy Hollisters

V.—Earning and Giving

JERRY HOLLISTER tossed a small, worn notebook down on the porch floor with a sigh. He had started the notes in this little book with keen expectation, but so far they had yielded him only disappointment.

"Uncle Oliver," he demanded, "how old were you when you decided to become an architect?"

Uncle Oliver, who was visting the Hollisters, may have been astonished by the abrupt question, but as he noted the earnest expression on Jerry's face, he put his paper aside and answered thoughtfully.

"I didn't decide until I had finished high school. When I was about your age, I wanted to be a carpenter. Later, my hobby was drawing, and I liked history so well that at one time I thought I wanted to teach it. But I really worked hard with each hobby in turn, and afterward I discovered that every one of these interests helped me in my chosen profession of architecture. But tell me, Jerry, why are you interested in all this?"

Jerry explained how he and Pauline had become aware of the great variety of work going on all about them, and had started notebooks on occupations that interested them.

"A splendid idea!" exclaimed Uncle Oliver with enthusiasm. "I'd like to hear more about those notebooks."

Pauline's Notebook

"You ought to see Pauline's!" said Jerry eagerly. "You know she always liked to draw better than almost anything else, and before she knew it, she had just about filled her book with clippings and notes about artists and illustrators and architects and interior decorators, and she's pasted in all sorts of pictures from the magazines. Her book is a dandy, Uncle Oliver! She really thinks she wants to do something along that line herself. She's taking extra drawing lessons at school, and she goes with Mother to visit the art gallery every week."

"That's very interesting," said Uncle Oliver. "And how is your book progressing?"

"Mine's no good!" said Jerry with a frown.

"That's queer," commented Uncle Oliver. "There ought to be something in this old world to interest you, Jerry."

"That's just the trouble," said Jerry, much pleased to discuss his problem with such an important man as Uncle Oliver. "Now that I've started thinking about work, almost every day I see or hear of something that I want to know more about, and I've got over 20 occupations listed already. I can't even begin collecting notes about one line of work before I find another that I like better!" He picked up the little book from the floor and handed it to his uncle.

"'Aviator' . . . 'professional ballplayer' . . . 'traveling salesman' . . . 'reporter' . . . "read Uncle Oliver, chuckling as he turned the pages at random.

"Fine, fine!" he exclaimed. "It's splendid to have so many interests, Jerry. If you make a real effort to learn something about these different lines of work, you can choose wisely when the time for choosing comes."

"But I wish I could begin getting ready for my work right now," said Jerry earnestly. "Even Jim knows what he wants to do, and he's preparing for it, too."

"Really?" said Uncle Oliver.

"Yes, he's given up wanting to be an acrobat, and he wants to be a farmer. Dad let him start a garden of his own this year, and he is going to spend part of his vacation on a real farm where he can help. Dad says it's fine for him to learn all about farming, even if he should change his mind later on."

"Yes, indeed," agreed Uncle Oliver heartily. "Learning by doing is a very good way to find out whether we like a job or not."

"But you see," continued Jerry with a perplexed note in his voice, "just because I can't decide what kind of work I want to do, I can't be getting ready like the others."

Laying the Foundation

"I'm not so sure about that," said Uncle Oliver. "I've built all sorts of buildings, Jerry—churches, stores, cottages, mansions and factories. But whether I build a garage or a city hall, I always take care to start with a good foundation.

"No matter what kind of a vocation you choose to follow later on, you can begin laying the foundation for it right now—in fact, you have been laying the foundation for some time."

"I have been laying a foundation—what do you mean?" questioned Jerry in amazement.

"Well, I've noticed a lot of things since I came to visit you. I saw your report card a few days ago and I know those good marks meant hard work. Whatever kind of work you do, you must understand arithmetic, Jerry, and the same thing is true of English. Geography and history will help you to choose your vocation. In fact, working hard at school is one of the very best ways to prepare for your future occupation.

"Then I watched you playing ball, and I was glad to see that you know how to get along with others—for that's an important part of the foundation."

As Jerry flushed with pleasure at this unexpected praise, Uncle Oliver continued, "I wonder if you'd really like a suggestion for improving your foundation?"

"Sure I would!" said Jerry eagerly, delighted to have Uncle Oliver take an interest in his problem.

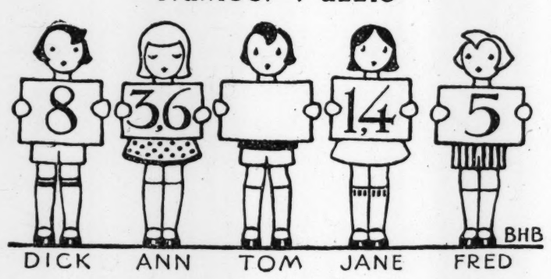
"I've noticed all sorts of unfinished work about the house—things you've started and tired of. You'll strengthen that foundation considerably if you learn to finish every job you undertake."

As the family joined them, Uncle Oliver whispered, "Remember, Jerry, it isn't the size of the building that is so important—the important thing is how well you build it."

Jerry hurried down the cellar stairs. A few moments later the "tap tap" of a hammer rang through the house. Jerry smiled happily as he worked on a half-finished bird house. His satisfaction was not merely in completing another home for the birds—he realized that he was actually getting ready for his life work! B. H. G.

[The last of this series of six articles will appear next Monday.]

Number Puzzle



Dick and Ann have cards on which are the numerals 3, 6, and 8. If you combine two of these figures as one number and multiply it by the third, a certain answer is the result.

Jane and Fred have the figures 1, 4, and 5. When you combine two of these as a number and multiply it by the third, you will get the same answer. Tom is waiting for you to find it and write it on his card.

Easy Book Shelf

To Market, To Market, written and illustrated by Emma L. Brock. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. $1.75 (5 to 8 years.)

This lovely Dutch picture book is the story, in words and color, of a duck and a mouse, who are great friends and live together. One day, they find a piece of silver money in the mud, and then and there decide to go to market and spend it. After much debating, they buy a very small fish and a very large cheese. But how to get them home is the question.

The duck solves the matter of carrying the fish by swallowing it (by accident, of course), but the problem of getting the cheese home takes some thought. Rolling the cheese seems to be the best plan, and they start for home, pushing the big cheese before them. It is the hardest kind of work, and the little mouse pants and sighs while the duck puffs and holds his breath at times. Finally they do reach home! The fun and the nonsense, the friendly story and the interesting pictures of Dutch life, make "To Market, To Market" the finest kind of a book for little people to enjoy and own.

My Grandpa's Farm, by Mary Wolfe Thompson. Illustrated by Edna Potter. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.50.

Lucy tells her own story of a happy year on her grandfather's farm in New Jersey in this delightful book. The story is based on real little-girl experiences of the author herself, who grew up on just such a farm. Lucy is a lively little girl who has the nicest pets imaginable.

First of all is Carlo, the watch dog, so faithful that he watches over Lucy day and night, and even chases away a mail airplane one day. Another of Lucy's pets is Daisy, the wisest old horse in the world, so Lucy thinks. Fussfeathers is Lucy's pet hen, and the old cat is called Granny. Granny always has a flock of the fuzziest of little kittens around her. Lucy calls her pet pig Gubgub after Doctor Dolittle's friendly pig of that name. Many interesting things happen in the story—a real hen-house mystery for one thing. And the pig—well, you will have to read the story yourself to find out about Gubgub's antics.

Dinah

When Dinah goes to sleep
She's not a cat at all,
She's just a little fuzzy-wuzzy,
Roly-poly ball.

She hasn't any head,
She hasn't any paws,
There's nothing but a heap to tell
The kind of cat she was.

But if you want to see,
Just touch the ball of fur;
(I wouldn't think of that myself
Because I know it's her!)

And Dinah will awake,
And stretch herself quite flat,
And blink her eyes and purr for you—
She's such a lovely cat!

ELIZABETH FLEMING.

A Miniature Garden

THERE was to be a party for the benefit of the community club in the little Vermont town where Geordie and Prestley were spending the summer. The community house in the center of the town was sadly in need of repairs, and the party was being given by members of the club and by some of the summer people, to purchase it a new coat of paint. Various things were to be sold—ice cream and cake, contributed by the women in town, fresh garden peas and other vegetables, contributed by the farmers, flowers by the children.

"What can I make for the party?" asked Prestley, the 11-year-old, of his mother.

"I'd like to make something, too," echoed the 7-year-old Geordie.

Their mother considered a minute. Then she suggested: "Why don't you work together and make a miniature garden out of a birch log? I have seen some lovely ones, and there are so many things up here to use."

"All right," said Prestley, "may we go down to the brook now and get a log?"

"Yes. Remember it must be partly decayed so that you can scoop out the center. And, while you're there, if you see some prettly little ferns, you may dig them up."

The children worked hard on their garden. The most difficult part was finding just the right kind of log—decayed enough and not too much. But at last, after wading up the brook they found a fallen tree, lying partly submerged, from which they cut a log about two feet long. In this they cut a trough which they lined with rich, moist soil and filled with all sorts of plants from the woods. They used four kinds of ferns—including a lovely maiden-hair and a Boston fern—wintergreen, ground pine, princess feather, partridge berry. They took pains, too, to make it look neat and attractive.

When they took their work to the party, the lady in charge was delighted. So many people admired it, that it was decided to auction it off—and how much do you think their garden added to the fund for improving the looks of the community center? No less than three dollars. Geordie and Prestley were very happy because they had helped toward the success of the party. And somebody would have a happy reminder of pleasant summer days in cool woods.

Key to Puzzle

Key to puzzle published Aug. 11: The Christian Science Monitor.

The Mail Bag

Sydney, N. S. W., Australia

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I like the "Jack and Jill Go Scouting" stories and the Sundial articles very much. I am 12 years old, have been a Girl Guide for 14 months, and have passed my 2nd class test. I was a Brownie for two years before becoming a Guide.

Last Christmas, our company joined numerous other companies at camp near the little town of Jamberoo, eight miles inland from Kiama, on the banks of the Minnamurra River. The river is small but very pretty. Every day we bathed in a big pool overhung by creepers and young trees. Each night we had a campfire around which we sang songs and had stories told to us.

The whole camp was divided into four groups. I was in group four. There were four different duties to be done, and we changed duties after rest hour every day so we never got tired of our work. The duties were: "Wood and water," supplying wood and water for cooking and making the campfire; "Camp," tidying the camp site and burning rubbish in the incinerators; "Cook," preparing and cooking meals; and "Mess," laying tables and washing up.

At night, cows were left on the camping field and sometimes they put their heads right into our tents!

My hobbies are stamp collecting, gardening, and fancy-work. I would like to exchange stamps with any girl. I have over 700.

I would like to have some pen-friends, especially Girl Guides or Girl Scouts. Mary A.

[Thank you for telling us about your camp life, Mary.—Ed.]

Christchurch, New Zealand

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I like to read the Children's Page, Snubs and Waddles.

The Avon River, which runs through Christchurch, is most beautiful, with its weeping willows on either side. In the Botanical Gardens there is a lake, with a model map of New Zealand which shows the mountain peaks.

I am 10 years of age and am in Standard 4 at school. I would like to correspond with any boy about my own age who speaks English. I would especially like a boy who saves stamps to write to me. James O.

Sebastopol, California

Dear Editor:

We live on a chicken ranch which is equipped for about 10,000 chickens when it is full, but we only have 3000 chickens now. It is located about three miles from Sebastopol and about 12 miles from Petaluma. Petaluma is known as the egg basket of the world.

From the fifth to the tenth of August we are going to have an apple show in Sebastopol. Many of the towns from San Francisco north put in their exhibits. Last year San Francisco put in a miniature of the bridge that is going to be built across the Golden Gate. Every year prizes are given to the four best exhibits. The apple show is sponsored by the American Legion of Sebastopol. I live just 12 miles from the Russian River, which is known all over the State as a lovely bathing place.

I am 10 years old, and should like very much to hear from little girls all over the world, and I promise to answer any letters reeceived. Elaine C.

Sydney, N. S. W., Australia

Dear Editor:

We live in Australia near Sydney, which is a beautiful city set by the the shores of a lovely harbor. A bridge is being built over the harbor, and it nearly meets in the middle now. It has been building for five years. It will have only one arch, 1600 feet wide. When it is finished it will be seen from miles out to sea and from the mountains 50 miles inland, as it is nearly 400 feet high.

I go to Sunday school every Sunday with my four brothers. I am starting to collect stamps, and will be glad to exchange with anyone from any country. I am 9 years old. Will some little friend write to me, please? I like the puzzles in the Monitor very much, also Snubs and the many stories.

Margaret W.

Brighton, England

Dear Editor:

Thank you very much for the interesting stories and jokes in the Monitor. I like the Children's Page immensely, especially the Mail Bag and Snubs. I have two sisters, Marion, aged 13, and Myrtle, aged 9. I am 11. My sisters and I go to a Christian Science Sunday School. We have a black Persian cat named Chinky, who is the pet of the family. We love him very much.

From our front windows we have a view of the sea and at the back a view of the hills. It takes us five minutes to get to the sea, and we often go down for a swim.

Marion and I are Girl Guides, and we go tracking nearly every Saturday. Once a year we go camping for a week and we enjoy it very much. I should like to correspond with any girl abroad of my own age. I have one friend in Wisconsin. Betty P.

The following would like to receive letters:

Girls

Eleanore H. (8), Wichita, Kan.
Frances S. (8), Rivera, Calif.—Especially from New York.
Lorraine H. (8), Huntington Park, Calif.—Especially from New York.
Lois C. (9), Atlanta, Ga.—Especially from Boston, Mass.
Daisy C. (11), Danville, Ill.—Interested in music, story writing and collecting stamps.
Mildred M. (12), Stavely, Alberta, Canada.—Collecting stamps.

Boys

Osborn S. (6), Long Branch, N. J.
Jay B. (8), Grosse Pointe, Mich.

Answering Letters

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destination. A little note giving the name and address of the sender should also be inclosed.

2. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Great Britain, Canada, New Zealand and most South American countries; 5 cents to most other countries. (2 cents equal 1 penny, British.)

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

Baby Wasps' Bibs

Babies wear bibs in wasp families just as they do among humans. Of course, the bibs are of a different type from those worn by children, but they are intended to answer the same purpose.

Fabre, the great naturalist tells us of these strange wasp bibs which nature provides. "If we watch one of the busy wasps we shall see her, with her crop swollen with honey, halt in front of a cell. With a thoughtful air she bends her head into the opening, and touches the grub or baby wasp with the tip of her antenna. The grub or baby wasp wakes up and gapes at her, like a fledgling when the mother bird returns with food.

"The two mouths meet; a drop of sirup passes from the nurse's mouth to the nursling's. The nurse moves on to continue her duties elsewhere. Meanwhile the grub is licking the base of its own neck, for, while it is being fed there appears a temporary swelling on its chest, which acts as a bib and catches whatever trickles down from the mouth."

a helpful guide for parents

It is not always an easy matter to find the right school for a child—the school that will provide desirable environment and proper instruction.

In solving this exacting problem, the advertisements of schools published in The Christian Science Monitor may be as useful to you as they have been to others. The Monitor takes into consideration the character and standing of the various institutions in its acceptance of advertising. It aims to make the school advertisements a reliable guide for its readers.

Complete information about any school may be obtained by request from its director. Please feel free to write to us if the advertisements in the current issues of the Monitor do not meet your needs.

Educational advertising appears Tuesdays and Saturdays.

The Christian Science Monitor
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR THE HOME

THE HOME FORUM

Exhibits New and Old

MY FRIEND suddenly proposed, one passive August afternoon, that we visit the Metropolitan Museum.

"Instead of sitting here on the front veranda," she urged, "where we have been watching the parade of motorists to the beach—their costumes like bright banners of a distant gayety—why not be original, and go to the city today to seek entertainment?"

At this coup de théâtre, I turned in a mixture of amusement and admiration. The museum! My interest in indoor pastimes had been, up to that moment, quite dormant, and an undistinguished trip by bus and subway to New York, visualized by me as bathed in the solid whiteness of midsummer sunshine, seemed more like talk than anything else.

"I daresay we shall find the beauty of the outdoors at its best in the work of the grand old masters, to say nothing of the grand new ones," she went on with calm seriousness. "They knew where to go for their outings, and how to share them with thousands of others. There is a certain dewy landscape by Inness, for example—but I would rather show it to you. Will you go?"

I agreed, of course. Her propelling interest in the cause would have scattered all dusty bits of reluctance in a companion less interested than I. I even brightened a little. At least my friend began to look at me as if she viewed one of those heights of comprehension to which friendship, not always in vain, aspires; and remarked in one of her forthright conclusions, "Surprised we didn't think of this before."

The bus was airily vacant. Travel, as we had suspected, was almost entirely in the other direction. I thought, for a moment, of a certain motorcar which was sometimes available and which, if it had been available today, would no doubt have been transporting us to the scene of oceanic sports. But no such negative attitude touched my friend's thoughts, apparently. She was delighted with the cool privacy of the bus, and inquired whether it was not amusing that, for once, congestion could be avoided by going to New York City!

The Metropolitan Museum of Art, to be frank, was little likely to be overcrowded on such a day. I stopped at the information desk to find out about some of the temporary exhibits, and when I turned I discovered that my friend had passed imperceptibly from my side and was on the other side of the turnstiles, her chin lifted in challenging contemplation of a tall Egyptian tapestry.

"I've learned what the specials are," I said, catching up. "Persian rugs, etchings of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries—"

"I know," she hastened to say, "but if you are willing, I would rather just wander about in uncharted fashion. Somehow the idea of looking at collections just because, perhaps, you may not have the chance to see them again, has no appeal to me today. I would rather go over some of the things I have seen so often that I would positively miss not seeing them again. There is a little satinwood piano with Wedgwood medallions that someone gave the Queen of Spain"—she looked impulsively at me, seeing the doubt which seemed to have attained a geographical fixity between my brows—"but of course if you prefer the specials we could go about separately, although I had not thought of that."

I had, a moment before, thought of that. Visions of the rugs which I had heard were remarkable for their purity of color and other qualities were already influencing me in the direction of the new exhibits. "We could meet later," I suggested, bringing my wrist watch into sight. "We could meet at four thirty in the garden, for iced chocolate."

"Iced chocolate in the garden at four thirty!" my friend was acquiescent with a congenial smile, "and we can compare results."

Alone, I ascended the center stairway. But before veering off to the left in search of the gallery now paneled with beautiful Oriental rugs, I found myself hurrying toward one of the portrait galleries. Not because of any improper haste at passing over Raphael, Titian and Rubens, but rather from some unanalyzed surreptitious impulse, probably arising from inward disapproval at finding myself, in spite of what I had just said, so far from the recent collections, I slipped quietly into the room where "my" Sargent hung.

It happens to be the one known as the Wyndham Sisters. For my purposes, however, they may be any three women of aristocratic delineation. I have several friends and acquaintances, unrelated as it happens, who, after a few moments of penetrating study of this painting, can be molded naturally into the exquisite forms and gracile faces of the three young women of the Sargent painting. In beauty of coloring they may be different—but in the almost-spoken message of their lips, they are identical. A loveliness that outdistances time and person, intolerance of anything less than the truthful, a poise that comes from protected habits of fine thinking—these attributes I begin to fit into the frames for the absent friends, and in a twinkling, they are not absent. Thus the Wyndham Sisters, whether they would or no, have become my friends. I like the sweeping white brocade of their dresses; the mischief-tinted sweetness of the brown-haired youngest; this same inheritance of humor in the modulated irony of the "left" sister; and I look with a new capacity for delight, each time, for a certain shimmering blue among the gleaming white folds of the dress of one.

It is a process which I cannot hurry. On this day, then, as on others, I loitered. Other deviations from my prescribed course there were too, so that I did not arrive at the rugs until a few minutes before the appointed time for meeting in the garden.

Promptly at four thirty, however, I was in the garden, setting down my tray laden with chocolate on a round green table in the small "open" provided for light banqueters. In a few minutes, my friend pushed through the screen door, raising her tray with its tall beaker in both hands, and modestly smiling an apology for being late.

"But when you realize that it was partly for your sake that I stayed," she began in a faintly flurried manner, while I removed trays for us, ignoring my usual housewifely prejudice against a table that, over a given period of time, remains out of doors, "I know you will forgive me for being late. I stayed to take this down." She took a folded letter from her purse, on the reverse of which she had penciled something. "You probably think I have been sketching again," she went on, "but no. Also you probably think the chief purpose in visiting a museum is to see paintings, sculpture, rugs? No, my friend. Not always. It may happen that one goes to learn from great writers." Hoping that she had surprised me, as indeed she had, she spread out the paper firmly before her, smoothing out its awkward creases and looking up at me with an expression of whimsical triumph. "I feel that I have never before read Thomas Hardy, after this. It is from one of his notebooks—I discovered it on one of the gallery notations on a Rembrandt etching. After comparing the artist's work to the writer's, it says:

"'The writer's problem is how to strike the balance between the uncommon and the ordinary, so that on the one hand to give interest, on the other to give realism. In working out this problem, human nature must never be made abnormal, which is introducing incredibility. The uncommonness must be in the events, not in the characters, and the writer's art lies in shaping that uncommonness while disguising its unlikelihood if it be unlikely.'"

My friend looked up when she had finished and assured me that it was one of the most illuminating comments she had read on a subject that affected her vitally—writing. I rejoiced with her in her discovery. It was something that had escaped me. But I raised a point;

"After all," I reminded her, "you found it, I believe, in the room filled with sixteenth and seventeenth century etchings. That, if you remember, is one of the temporary exhibits which you blithely scorned when proposed by me a while ago!"

"So it is," she said musingly. But then a thought occurred that made her smile.

"And you," she exclaimed, "you who recommended the new exhibits to me did not get to this one at all. How could you have missed it?"

So I was forced to tell her about the Sargent painting. M. K.

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A Holiday Record

At Samaquod the water is turquoise or azure, according to the depth of the sky and the presence or absence of mist. It sometimes spreads a vast, scarcely rippled floor; sometimes it is tumultuous, when the urging tide hastens the breakers shoreward, and there they sweep their ruffles of foamy white lace upon the gold of the sands. One, two, three, and then a roll back in exact rhythm, taking with them a glitter of sand. The majesty of the ocean is best exemplified when rough winds have stirred the water to its depths and the tremendous waves pile themselves up to dash on the picturesque rocks for which the Maine coast is famous.

It is out upon the rocks that you must go to get the full glory of Samaquod sunshine. Here smooth pebbles and jagged boulders, tossed and broken by the impact of the waves through countless years, lie side by side in what would be confusion, except that the arrangement lacks no aspect of grace, delicacy and strength combined. To these rocks on sunny days come groups of artists with easels and palettes who place themselves on precarious rocks, cushioned, perhaps, with pillows, to sit long hours painting a solitary sail, the blue heaven above and the dark rocks in the foreground.

Sunshine and fog alternate, as in all seaside places. Motorists not infrequently find themselves enveloped in thick fog, when their car finds its cleverest device to clear the windshield quite futile. The headlights merely flood up against the gray wall of vapor, which, however, disappears as suddenly as it came.

When change is desired, take the winding tree-lined roads with cottages here and there along the side, and find the charming little shops and hospitable rooms which thrive like seaweed in the ocean. "Let's go to the Dancing Fan," someone proposes; for that is the way one visualizes the name. How mistaken! It is the Dan-Sing Fan, a building with a quaint Japanese doorway through which one enters an Oriental looking room where refreshment is served in dainty Japanese china. The Whistling Oyster is quite a different sort; a small gray clapboarded house with plain food for the hungry. A little farther down the twisted way is the Art Center. The building is the last that one would guess to have any relation to art. Bleak and bare are its exterior walls, but inside, at the top of rickety stairs, an undaunted seeker steps into a large square room whose walls are well lined with paintings, most of them presenting scenes of Samaquod's natural beauty, sea, rocks, woodland vistas. All these interesting buildings along the shore were once the homes of Maine fishermen who long since gave them over to the purveyors of the æsthetic, and to holiday use.

And is this all there is of Samaquod? Nearly all. A post office, a provision shop or two, a movie house. But the loveliness of the sea and shore and sky; the far horizons; the movements of artistic impulse; the record of quaint and lovable human nature—are not these enough? Perhaps sometime you have had a holiday there and know the place well. If so, you will know that Samaquod is not its name at all. But here is its picture and when you go, you will find everything else there just as recorded.

Poems Grow From Thinking

No man can hurry poetry or force its leaves along.
No haste can manufacture a flower or a song.
There must be first reflection to make a fertile soil,
For poems grow from thinking,
Draw nourishment from toil.

The rays of warm affection, the staunch support of prayer,
With depth for sturdy rooting and space for solitude,
Will cultivate a blossom
To perfume all the air.

The traveler, not knowing, will find it some pale morn
And say with strange acuteness, "A poem has been born."

P. P. STRACHAN.

Beauty in the Name

The River throws its arm about Eton with an ample swing. The Thames is a very lordly water, in these its middle reaches. Shy and shadowy in its younger course, by the time when it comes within hail of the great pile of the Castle it has long lost its diffidence; it broadens and flashes in the noonday, sliding placidly but with pride. The cool-haired nymphs of the Isis are left behind, in the devious retirement of the upper streams; or if any attend the progress of the grander flood, they lurk apart among the willows and reeds of the backwaters, where the swan and her cygnets find their haven. Through the middle of the sunlight and the bounty of the broad royal valley flows the Thames; and only the level streak of the kingfisher's flight is brilliant enough to be worn as an adornment by the River, where the blaze of the day quenches all lesser glories. This is beauty noble and large-handed, beauty with authority and profusion, and Eton is half-encircled in it. Consider what it gives us, that in our picture of the background of the school, and of the years that we spent in it, meanness of style isn't seen or thought of; it is swept over by our countless familiarity with the renown of this green stretch of the hollow land, the heart of England. Great trees of broad shade, great spaces of golden light, and the splendid River winding about us and washing our coast—there is no association with Eton that isn't mingled with these; and whether we are aware of it or unaware, we never think of Eton, but we think in some way of her sumptuous setting—taken for granted, I dare say, because it has never so much as occurred to us that Eton could be Eton without that beauty. How much and how often, I wonder, did we know it with knowledge in those days? More than a little, perhaps, and more often than was evident; but the question is idle, for however it has happened beauty exists for us in the name of Eton.—PERCY LUBBOCK, in "Shades of Eton."

Annecy

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FLOWING water and sunshine, mountains, and the peaceful charm that clings about old places—little wonder that Annecy, the ancient chief town of the Department of Haute-Savoie, is beloved by all who wander through her historic ways, absorbing the richness of her mellow tones, the sun-scorched walls of faded yellow, orange, and subdued pink, and the blistered green of the old shutters, filling the water below with reflected colors that lose themselves in the inverted blue depths of the sky.

Beyond the arcaded streets and porticoes of the town lies the lake of Annecy, surrounded by gently sloping meadow land and fruitful orchards, backed by the mountains of the French Alps.

Sunshine, with its accompaniment of sharp, sudden shadows, has thrown itself about this town of southern France, and set it dreaming.

The Musician

In from the hens and bees he came,
into the little whitewashed cottage,
and so into the one room which was
his home. For one second he sat with
hands poised over the keys of the
piano, then into the silence of the
room poured such melody as made
the douce framed people stare down
in placid alarm. His worklike hands
they could understand and appreciate,
but not the execution of these strange
beautiful melodies, which seemed so
far removed from the day of honest
toil.

On into the quiet stillness of evening he played; played while the feet of the village folk passed from church to home; played while the birds, with final cheepings and flutterings, settled into their cozy nests, and the voices of the village children subsided into the general peacefulness. From Mendelssohn's dainty little tunes to the more alluring Indian love lyrics, and from Beethoven's sad and haunting tones to the majestic roll of Lohengrin's Wedding March—what wide fields he ranged. Into the little cottage came all the pomp and grandeur of cities, or the calm beauty of lakes in moonlight, or the song of trees a-whispering to a long white road. Tragedies, laughter, song and tears ran their full gamut in this magic hour.

From the small windows framed in roses of deep red and pink could be seen the quiet green fields stretching away to gently sloping hills, with their tiny rivulets bathed in evening's glow. Now and then, when the music sank to a whisper, the deep lowing of cows, and the tinkling call of the curlews mingled till lost in another crescendo of sound. As a fitting final came "The Angel's Serenade," and it was as if white-robed denizens of the heavens carried the silvery notes up into the heart of the sunset itself, there to flower till night laid them to rest.

As the last note passed away, the sounds of evening took up the tale, and the roses whispered to each other in the breeze, telling of the wonders they had seen and heard. And the musician tended them and watered them, till night came down softly over hill and glen, luring the roses and their tender to the deep repose of sleep.

Vespers

While the sky was still flushed
The pale moon rose above tall trees,
Then a song fell like beads of light
Upon the shadowy land
As a meadow lark bade farewell
To the passing day.

NORA L. BROWN.

Grandeza y simplicidad

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

AUNQUE parezca que vivimos en un mundo bien complejo, vemos, sin embargo, constantemente señales de adelantos en la eliminación de lo innecesario, con tendencias pronunciadas hacia la adopción de maneras de vivir simplificadas. No pocos están ocupados hoy día inventando y perfeccionando procesos que hacen la vida más sencilla para ellos mismos y para los demás. Cultivando un deseo de simplicidad de vida y grandeza de visión y de acción, hombres y mujeres están logrando ambas cosas. Simplicidad y grandeza siempre han sido estrechamente relacionadas; y se encontrará que las personas generalmente consideradas grandes son aquellas que hacen la existencia más sencilla y más segura para ellas mismas y para los demás. Trabajan por la abolición de lo superfluo y el aumento de armonía.

Hombres de influencia substancial en nuestro mundo financiero y de negocios, en nuestras universidades y colegios, lo mismo que nuestros celebres inventores, hombres de estado y escritores, dedican sus espléndidos talentos a hacer el trabajo del mundo más sencillo. Estos bienhechores mundiales son generalmente hombres y mujeres de horizonte amplio, sencillos en pensamiento y lenguaje, consagrados con afán infatigable a ideas de verdad, por las cuales en muchos casos sacrifican ventajas meramente personales para el bien general. Demuestran en cierta medida el dicho del filósofo: "El perderse a sí mismo en una idea más querida que la propia persona es la condición de toda grandeza."

La Ciencia Cristiana enseña que todos estos adelantos para la mejora de las condiciones de la existencia humana son inspirados y soportados por la Mente divina, la fuente de toda inteligencia. Las enseñanzas de esta Ciencia del Cristianismo sostienen que en realidad no hay más que esta única Mente, y que ésta obra continuamente por hombres y mujeres para bendición y progreso.

Relativo a este gran hecho Mary Baker Eddy escribe en "Miscellaneous Writings" (pág. 340): "Las vidas de grandes hombres y mujeres son maravillas de paciencia y perseverancia. Todo lucero en la constelación de grandeza humana, cual las estrellas, parece en la obscuridad para brillar con la luz reflejada de Dios."

Esta Ciencia reconoce que toda causa descansa en Dios, la Mente inmortal, y que todo lo que se haga correctamente es un efecto, expresión de esta única Mente. Como revelación plenaria y definitiva de la Verdad, basada en la Escritura Sagrada, la Ciencia Cristiana enseña que la declaración de David es verdad eternamente: "Tuya es, oh Jehová, la magnificencia, y el poder, y la gloria, la victoria, y el honor; porque todas las cosas que están en los cielos y en la tierra son tuyas; . . . y en tu mano está . . . la grandeza y fuerza de todas las cosas." (Según la versión castellana de la Biblia de Cipriano de Valera.) Bien es verdad que la Mente divina da "la grandeza" por reflexión.

En otra parte el rey hebreo y escritor de salmos dijo que la benignidad de Dios le había acrecentado; y alabando a Dios de nuevo dijo con sencillez elocuente: "Aumentarás mi grandeza, y volverás á consolarme." La grandeza de David y su facultad para hacer declaraciones sencillas de influencia poderosa le venían de Dios, de suerte que su grandeza y su simplicidad eran efectos de la Verdad, las cualidades unidas de inteligencia verdadera, que iban aumentando constantemente en su experiencia, dándole consuelo cariñoso a cada paso.

El que Jesús era grande no lo negará nadie que está influenciado por ideales cristianos. Igualmente evidente será para los que han estudiado sus dichos y han meditado sobre la significación de sus parábolas, que el Maestro poseía una facultad maravillosa para presentar sus enseñanzas con lúcida simplicidad. La gente sencilla de su tiempo le entendía claramente; pero los escribas y fariseos podían comprender sólo pocas de sus palabras. Mary Baker Eddy se refiere a este hecho en "Miscellaneous Writings" (pág. 53) en estas palabras: "Las enseñanzas de Jesús eran sencillas; y sin embargo lo encontró difícil de explicarlas a los escribas, a causa de su gran falta de espiritualidad."

De la declaración anterior podemos deducir la conclusión que el intelecto humano y su erudición refinada no hacen grande a nadie, ni ensanchan nuestra concepción de las cosas que más esenciales son para un carácter bien formado. Sin espiritualidad que revela a la humanidad las verdades eternas y ofrece una base para una manera de pensar liberal, no puede haber grandeza verdadera; porque como David dijo de Dios: "En tu mano está . . . la grandeza".

Era la bondad de Dios, manifestada por David y en medida aun mayor por Jesús, que les hizo grandes. En ninguno de los dos había ambición por grandeza personal. Cuando reconocemos, qué practicamente se manifestaba la simplicidad que atendía las enseñanzas de Jesús, vemos cuán gloriosamente grandeza, bondad y simplicidad se armonizaron en el carácter del gran Maestro. Para cada cual, pues, que desearía seguir al Maestro, las enseñanzas de la Ciencia Cristiana alumbran el camino de grandeza verdadera, de la cual Mary Baker Eddy escribe en "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (pág. 203): "No seas grande como el gran obelisco, ni pretendiendo de ser grande,—sino sólo como bueno."

Bondad espiritual, por lo tanto, tiene que ser siempre la fuente de grandeza humana, y simplicidad su cualidad acompañante.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Harvest

Oh, 'tis sweet, when fields are ringing
With the merry cricket's singing,
Oft to mark with curious eye
If the vine-tree's time be nigh. . . .
Sweet it is, too, to be telling,
How the luscious figs are swelling:
Then to riot without measure
In the rich, nectareous treasure,
While our grateful voices chime,—
Happy season! blessed time.

—ARISTOPHANES, in "The Peace."

Greatness and Simplicity

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHILE it appears that we live in a complex world, yet on all sides we constantly see signs of improvement in the elimination of the unnecessary, with well-marked tendencies toward the adoption of more simple methods of living. Not a few are busily engaged in devising and perfecting processes which make life more simple for themselves and for others. Cherishing a desire for simplicity in living and for greatness in vision and action, men and women are achieving both. Simplicity and greatness have ever been closely related; and the persons generally considered to be great are found to be the men and women who make existence more simple and secure for others. They work to abolish the useless and to increase harmony.

Men of substantial influence in our business and financial affairs, in our universities and colleges, as well as our renowned inventors, statesmen, and writers, apply their splendid talents to making the work of the world more simple. These world benefactors, are usually men and women of liberal views, simple in thought and speech, devoted with unflagging zeal to right ideas, for which, in many cases, they sacrifice mere personal advantage to the common good. They prove in some measure the philosopher's axiom, "To lose self in an idea dearer than self is the condition of all greatness."

Christian Science teaches that all these effects in the improvement of the conditions of human existence are inspired and maintained by the divine Mind, the source of all intelligence. The teachings of this Science of Christianity declare that in reality there is but this one Mind, and that it constantly works through men and women for beneficence and progress.

Of this great fact Mary Baker Eddy writes in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 340): "The lives of great men and women are miracles of patience and perseverance. Every luminary in the constellation of human greatness, like the stars, comes out in the darkness to shine with the reflected light of God."

This Science acknowledges that all causation is vested in God, immortal Mind, and that everything rightly done is an effect which reflects this one Mind. As a full and final revelation of Truth, based on Holy Writ, Christian Science teaches that the declaration of David is eternally true: "Thine, O Lord, is the greatness, and the power, and the glory, and the victory, and the majesty: for all that is in the heaven and in the earth is thine; . . . and in thine hand it is to make great, and to give strength unto all." The divine Mind does indeed "make great" through reflection.

Again the Hebrew king and writer of psalms said that God's gentleness had made him great; and in praising God anew he said in eloquent simplicity, "Thou shalt increase my greatness, and comfort me on every side." The greatness of David and his ability to make simple statements of powerful influence came from God, so that his greatness and simplicity were the effects of Truth, the blending qualities of true intelligence, which constantly increased in his experience and with a loving comfort at every step.

That Jesus was great none who are influenced by Christian ideals would deny. That the Master possessed a wonderful faculty of presenting his teachings in a clear simplicity must be equally apparent to those who have studied his utterances and pondered the meanings of his parables. The common folk of his day understood him clearly; but the scribes and Pharisees could comprehend but few of his sayings. Mrs. Eddy states the fact in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 53) in these words: "The teachings of Jesus were simple; and yet he found it difficult to make the rulers understand, because of their great lack of spirituality."

From the foregoing statement we can draw the conclusion that human intellect and its refined erudition never make one great, nor enlarge one's concept of the things most essential to a well-rounded character. Without spirituality, which acquaints mankind with the eternal verities and affords a basis for liberal thinking, there can be no true greatness; for as David said of God, "In thine hand it is to make great."

It was God's goodness manifested by David and, in larger measure, by Jesus that made them great. There was no ambition in either for personal greatness. When we recognize how practically the simplicity which attended the teachings of Jesus was manifested, we can see how gloriously greatness, goodness, and simplicity were blended in the character of the great Teacher. For everyone who would follow the Master, therefore, the teachings of Christian Science illumine the way of true greatness, of which Mrs. Eddy writes in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 203), "Be great not as a grand obelisk, nor by setting up to be great,—only as good."

Spiritual goodness, then, must ever be the source of human greatness, and simplicity its accompanying quality.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

Cheerful

There was a little bird upon that pile;
It perched upon a ruined pinnacle,
And made sweet melody.
The song was soft, yet cheerful, and most clear,
For other note none swelled the air but his.
It seemed as if the little chorister,
Sole tenant of the melancholy pile,
Were a lone hermit, outcast from his kind,
Yet withal cheerful. I have heard the note
Echoing so lonely o'er the aisle forlorn,
—Much musing—

—KIRKE WHITE, in "Fragments."

Milan

Cities that are set by sacred hills and rivers have their lovely contours determined from the beginning of earthly times. Milan grew from long roots in the water-meadows where the great roads decided her place in the vast Plain of Lombardy; and no necessity of immediate ranges, no caprice of the led waters that united the Ticino and the Adda around her, absolutely defined her configuration. With the Naviglio wound about her edges, she lay round her castello and her cathedral like the may-branch she was, mingling her petals with her orchards beyond her gates, a theme, for painted symphonies and nocturnes, in soft tones of rose-colour and chrysoprase. When Louis XII rode from Vigevano to the capital, the French courtiers gazed enraptured at the smiling "paradise on earth," stretching on either side of the canal. Great guelder-roses hung their rich white moons among their bowering leaves. The little brooks ran crystal through the meadow-orchards. The pleasure-houses and villas rose cool and fair from the brink of the water, with charming drawbridges and sanded paths among the pale green trees. And ladies in golden robes and rosy jewels were dancing on the greensward. . . .

Orchard on orchard, wheatfield on wheatfield, vineyard on vineyard, marshes and woodlands, waters on waters, meadows on meadows, the great Plain of Lombardy rolled round Milan and the smaller cities, rolled to the Alps, the Apennines and the sea. On a clear day Mont Blanc, the Matterhorn and Monte Rosa hung like faint, serrated clouds on the far edges of the amethystine ether. . . .

Spring came suddenly over the plain; the buds that are the very colour of miracle breded the almond-trees; between dusk and dawn the white flower woke softly and suddenly on the blackthorn; peach and apple and pomegranate blossom paled and flushed and kindled on their branches. The "white trees," the tall poplars, took on their air of pricking adventure, and the sea of mulberry leaves sighed and swayed. The skies seemed illimitable, whether by day the cloudy galleons moved with sails of silk across the violet-blue, or the sunset spread golden vans over the green-turquoise skies of a rainy land, or the landscape went azure, as the light withdrew tenderly to its western lavers from the vast hollowed jewel of the afterglow, or by night there marched and wheeled the processional planets and the flame-fraught constellations, from the gemmy hunter Orion to the tender-pulsing Pleiades.

—RACHEL ANNAND TAYLOR, in "Leonardo the Florentine."

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BEARS INSIST UPON KEEPING PRICES DOWN

Continue to Hammer at Weak Spots—Some Short Covering

NEW YORK (AP)—Bears, emboldened by reactionary commodity markets, and continued failure of business operations to show seasonal quickening, took another poke at stocks in today's market, but again failed to dislodge any new landslide of general liquidation.

Bears concentrated for a time on Radio Corporation and Columbia Graphophone, depressing them about 2 points, the latter to a new low, and in the afternoon shifted their attack to Fox Film, and other movie stocks. Fox dropped 6 points, and General Theater declined nearly 3 to a new low. Recoveries of a point or two from the lowest, however, were fairly general.

Pivotal stocks, such as U. S. Steel and American Telephone, sold off substantially during the morning, but rallied and closed only slightly lower. General Electric closed about steady, and American Can firm.

Professional operations for the rise appeared in United Aircraft, which rose a couple of points in active trading. The closing tone, however, was heavy.

The day's transfers aggregated only 1,350,000 shares.

Wall Street was all set for one piece of bad news which failed to appear. Kennecott directors were scheduled to meet this morning, and rumor had it that a quarterly dividend of only 50 cents would be ordered, compared with 75 cents in the last quarter, but the meeting was indefinitely postponed because of lack of a quorum.

Renewed heaviness of leading commodities aided the bear cause. Reports indicating lack of agreement between the Canadian pool and its bankers was unsettling to wheat, and private estimates indicate that while much of the corn crop was damaged beyond hope by the drought, at least some 40 per cent of the crop has benefited from subsequent rains.

Continued pressure against cotton was unsettling. This commodity dropped to the lowest levels in 15 years. The October contract sold below 11 cents a pound. Selling of cotton was the heaviest in weeks.

Credit conditions at this center continued favorable, with call loans renewing at 2½ per cent, and funds available in the outside market at 2. The demand for commercial paper exceeded the supply.

Bonds Irregular

The listed bond market was narrowly irregular and somewhat more active than the closing days of last week.

The opening of a new week, however, showed no change in the buying demand with railroad obligations still favored. This group profited from a good inquiry with prices ruling steady to firm. Utility issues moved less certainly, and the narrowly irregular movement found its counterpart in the trend of foreign issues.

New security offerings totaled $2,429,000, the total of two municipal loans, one for Lucas County, Ohio; the other City of Beaumont, Tex. With corporate financing practically non extant this month, municipal bond issues have assumed paramount importance and brokers report that the supply is short of the demand.

Pennsylvania 4½s were conspicuous performers among the rails, reaching a new high at 102¾ on comparatively light trading. The issue is legal for savings banks. Rock Island general 4s, and Chesapeake & Ohio refunding 4½s, were among the most active of the seasoned issues. Union Pacific first 4s made another new high. Among the second grade issues, Erie 5s of 1967 were strong. Atchison 4s, Missouri Pacific 4s, and Southern Railway 4s held steady.

Consolidated Gas 5½s were in supply at slightly lower price levels. Other leaders in the utility group, such as American Telephone 5s and 5½s and Postal Telegraph 5s, tended lower. North American Edison 5s were a firm spot, climbing to a new 1930 high. Kansas City Power & Light 4½s, a popular issue, gained a point to sell at a new 1930 peak.

High-grade industrials fluctuated narrowly. Demand for Pure Oil 5½s carried the bonds to a new peak. Railroad convertibles showed marked resistance to the lower tendency manifested by the stock privilege group. Changes in the group were of small proportions. Amusement convertibles were fairly active. Warner Brothers 6s holding steady. General Theaters 6s were firm.

Among the foreign issues European governments worked slightly lower. South American Governments were dull and firm. U. S. Governments attracted only nominal interest with prices steady.

BANKERS' ACCEPTANCES INCREASE IN JULY

NEW YORK (AP)—Bankers dollar acceptances increased $44,864,084 in July to a total of $1,349,695,306 on July 31, the American Acceptance Council reported today.

The July 31 total was $222,996,501 more than the total for the like date a year ago.

The report showed that the volume of dollar acceptances began the normal seasonal increase last month, but that the increase was wholly due to the gain of $53,000,000 in the volume of acceptances financing goods stored abroad or shipped between foreign countries.

This was to a large extent, the report said, a movement of financing away from London banks, accounted for partly because of lower American rates and partly to a disinclination of British institutions to add to their bill total at the present time. The total of dollar acceptances used to finance these foreign transactions now amount to $495,041,888, the greatest amount ever used for such purposes.

The Acceptance Council survey said the gain was less encouraging than was expected, as it was anticipated that new cotton and wheat bills would come into the market in substanial volume by July 31.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON (AP)—Consols for money today were 55⅛; De Beers 6⅜ and Rand Mines 2¾. Money was 1½ per cent; discount rates—short bills and three months 2¼ per cent.

SEARS, ROEBUCK SALES

Sales of Sears, Roebuck & Co. compare as follows:

	1930	1929	Dec.%
4 wks to Aug. 13.	$25,344,295	$27,755,757	8.7
Jan. 2-Aug. 13....	223,607,283	236,471,336	5.4

MONDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Aug. 18	Last Aug. 16
37⅜	21⅞	1.60	Adams Ex	800	25¼	24¾	24¾	25⅜
8	8	..	Adv-Rumely	100	11	11	11	..
15⅞	15⅞	..	Adv-Ru pf	200	21¾	21¾	21¾	22⅞
1⅝	½	..	Ahumada	400	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
156⅜	103¼	3	Air Reduc	1500	117	113	117	116⅜
9⅛	4½	..	Alaska Jun	400	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5¼
2½	1	..	Ajax Rubber	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
36	16	2½	Airway El	400	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	16⅞
15½	6½	..	Albany PWP	400	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¾
35¼	18	..	Alleghany	2300	20½	19⅜	19¾	19¾
343	232	6§	Allied Chem	100	255	255	251	253½
68	48⅛	3	Allis-Chal	1400	52⅞	51½	51⅝	53⅛
10¼	4⅝	..	Am Ag Ch	200	7⅛	6½	6½	6½
39⅜	23	..	Am Ag Ch pf	500	38⅞	36⅛	36⅛	37¾
128	118	7	Am Brake pf	70	121½	121½	121½	121
213¾	83⅝	..	Am Br Bov	300	16¼	16⅛	16¼	17
156½	108¼	4	Am Can	19700	125½	122	125	124
101	75⅞	7	Am Chain pf	100	95¾	95¾	95¾	..
51¼	36⅞	2§	Am Chicle	200	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	..
101¾	56¼	..	Am & FPw	11700	68	65⅞	67	67⅜
101	95	6	Am & FP 6	40	98⅞	98½	98⅞	..
33⅝	14	2	Am Hawaii	300	14	14	14	..
34⅞	17⅛	..	Am Hide pf	100	18	17⅞	18	..
41⅞	31	3§	Am Ice	100	33½	33½	33½	..
55⅜	28¾	2§	Am Int Corp	2000	32⅞	31¾	32½	32¾
51½	29½	1½	Am Metals	100	30¼	30¼	30¼	..
116	106	6	Am Met 6%	100	108	108	108	..
95	65	7	Am Nat & pf	100	75	75	75	..
119⅝	72	1§	Am Pw&Lt	400	79½	78⅛	79½	79¾
107	99	6	Am P&L 6	400	101½	101⅛	101¼	101½
88¾	80	5	Am P&Lpf st	100	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	85
39¾	23⅜	1½	Am Radiat	1300	25¾	14½	14¾	25
100⅞	48	2§	Am Roll Mill	400	53⅞	53¾	53⅞	55
3⅜	1⅛	..	Am Ship	7100	3	2⅛	2⅝	1¾
103	103	6	Am Smelt 2 pf	200	101	101	101	101
79½	53	4	Am Smelt	400	65½	64⅞	65½	65⅞
82¼	35½	3§	Am Stl Find	200	36½	36½	36½	36½
116	110½	7	Am Stl F pf	50	113	112½	113	..
55½	42¼	2	Am Stores	200	42	42	42	..
27½	16	5	Am Tel & Cab	10	20½	20½	20½	..
274¼	200½	9	Am Tel & T	6800	208⅞	205⅝	208⅞	208¾
124⅞	78⅛	1§	Am Wat W	2100	87¾	86½	87⅞	87⅞
9	5	..	Am Writ ct	100	5½	5½	5½	..
17⅞	6½	..	Am Zinc	400	9½	9	9½	..
81½	44½	3½	Anaconda	3900	46⅝	45½	46⅜	46⅝
51¾	34⅞	2.40	Anchor Cap	100	40½	40½	40½	..
29¼	19⅛	2	Arch Dan	400	20	19¾	19⅞	20
82⅞	74¼	7	Armour D pf	200	74½	74½	74½	..
8⅜	4¾	..	Arm Ill A	1100	5	4⅞	4⅞	5
4⅜	2⅝	..	Arm Ill B	700	3	3	3	3
13⅜	5⅝	..	Arnold Cons	300	6⅛	5	6⅛	6
242½	104	10	Atchison	600	213	211	212	213
51⅜	30⅛	1§	Atl Refin	1900	37⅝	36⅜	36⅝	37
27	25½	1	§Atlas Stores	100	30	30	30	30
233¾	91	4	§Auburn Auto	900	114	109	111	114½
10⅜	2	..	Auto Sales	1700	2⅞	2⅛	2⅛	..
25	10	3	Auto Sales pf	200	6	6	6	..
81¾	37	3	Auto Strop A	100	74¾	74¾	74¾	75
97⅜	43⅛	..	Aviation	1200	5⅜	5½	5⅝	5⅝

—B—

28	19⅜	1¾	Baldwin	11200	29¾	28⅜	29¾	29½
122⅜	98⅛	7	Balt & O	5900	101¾	98⅜	101¾	101⅜
110½	107	6½	Bamber pf	20	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	..
34	20½	2	Barnsdall A	1600	23½	22¾	23	23⅜
92	67½	4	Beatrice	400	78⅜	78	78	..
70⅛	49⅜	3	Beechnut	200	58⅜	57¾	58¾	..
57⅜	27⅜	2	Bendix	500	31⅞	31	31⅜	31½
56½	31⅝	2	Best & Co	400	44¼	43⅛	44	44
110¼	75	6	Beth Steel	5700	78½	78	78	79⅜
134	122¼	7	Beth Steel pf	400	126	125½	126	..
69	28¼	3	Bohn Alum	400	31⅛	31	31⅛	..
90⅜	60⅛	3*	Borden	1300	76⅞	75	76⅞	75½
50½	23⅝	3	Borg Warner	100	28½	28½	28½	..
25⅜	13½	..	Briggs	2400	20¼	19⅝	20	20¼
22¼	12½	..	Brockway	200	14	14	14	15⅝
78⅜	58⅜	4	Bkyn Man T	200	64⅛	63½	64⅛	64⅞
178¼	115	5	Bklyn Un G	100	120¼	120¼	120¼	125
33⅜	25⅝	..	Bruns Term	200	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
116½	107¾	7	Bucyrus pf	10	116½	116½	116½	116½
16⅜	7⅞	1	Budd Wheel	500	8½	8½	8½	8⅝
14⅝	8⅛	1	Budd Wheel	400	10⅝	10⅛	10½	10
74	20⅛	1.60	Bullard	400	24¼	24	24	24¾
43	26⅛	3	Bulova Watch	100	27¼	27¼	27¼	28⅜
48½	29⅛	2½	Bush Term	100	35	35	35	35
110	69	..	Bush T deb	10	105½	105½	105½	..
118	109½	7	Bush Bldg pf	30	117	117	117	..
5¼	1⅞	..	Butte & Sup	400	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1⅞
112⅜	60⅛	..	Byers	4000	68⅞	65	68	68⅜

—C—

77½	60¼	4	Calif Pack	100	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛	..
2⅜	1	..	Callahan	200	1	1	1	1⅛
89⅞	48⅜	2	Calu & Ariz	800	54	53½	53½	..
33⅜	13	1½	Calu & Hecla	700	14	13¾	14	..
75⅜	56	5	Canada Dry	100	63⅜	63¼	63¼	..
226⅜	165¾	10	Can Dry pf	2600	175⅜	171	174	176
52¼	40⅞	..	Can Pac new wi	1800	43⅜	42½	43	42¼
34¼	20	1.60	Cannon Mills	2000	22¼	20⅛	21	22½
362¾	150	6	Case Thresh	12300	177	171¼	173	174⅜
79¾	53	3	Caterpillar	500	54½	54	54½	54⅝
60	9	..	Celotex	500	13¾	13½	13¾	13⅝
157⅝	51⅜	..	Cert-Teed	300	61½	61⅛	61½	..
67⅞	19⅜	4.20	Checker Cab	800	22½	22⅜	22⅜	22¾
477⅜	44½	..	Ches &Ohio	1400	46⅜	45⅞	46¼	46¼
17¾	8½	..	Chi Get West	200	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
52⅜	27	..	Chi Gt W pf	500	37⅜	36	37⅞	37¼
26⅞	12½	..	Chi M&SP	800	13¼	13	13¼	13¼
46¼	19½	..	Chi M&SP pf	800	21⅜	20¼	20⅜	21½
37	11¼	..	Chi Pneu	100	14	13⅜	14	14
32½	18	..	Chick Cot O	100	18	18	18	18
43	24	3	Chrysler	2200	28	27⅛	28⅛	28⅝
49	38	3.60§	City Ice	100	41½	41½	41½	..
13¼	5⅝	½	City Stores	600	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	6½
20⅜	12¼	..	Cal Beacon Oil	1100	14	14	14	14
191⅜	132¼	4	Coca Cola	100	173½	173⅛	173⅛	..
52	48½	3	Coca Cola A	200	51	51	51	..
64⅞	50	2½	Col Palm	200	56	55⅝	56	..
77	36½	2	Colo P&I	700	48⅜	47	48¼	48
124	124	6	Colo P&I pf	70	131	127	131	..
80	68¾	4	Colo So 1pf	130	75	75	75	..
87	55	2§	Colum Gas	16700	57⅞	55¾	57¼	58⅜
199	108	6§	Col Carbon	500	131½	128⅜	129⅜	131¼
37⅝	14½	.20	Col Graph	32800	14½	13⅛	13⅛	15⅜
40¾	23⅜	2	Com Cred	400	25¼	25	25¼	..
94	77½	6½	Com Cr 1pt xw	50	90	90	90	..
27½	22	2	Com Cr pf B	40	24½	24½	24½	24½
53	28⅛	1.60	Com Inv Tr	500	35¼	35	35¼	..
38	20¼	1	Com Sol	2100	24½	23⅝	24	24⅛
20¼	12⅜	.60	Commwlth So	10700	13⅜	12⅜	13⅛	13⅜
104¾	99	6	Commwlth pf	300	101¼	101	101¼	101¼
19¾	10⅛	..	Congoleum	400	11½	11	11½	11¼
28¾	18	2	Con Film pf	500	19¾	19½	19½	20
136⅞	96⅝	4	Con Gas	11200	105¾	103⅝	104¾	105⅜
103⅞	99½	5	Con Gas pf	100	103¼	103	103¼	102½
2	⅞	..	Con Textile	800	⅞	¾	⅞	⅞
22½	11⅜	1.20	Container A	1000	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	..
8½	3¾	..	Container B	2300	5	4½	5	..
94⅞	66¼	8	Cont Bak pf	100	70	70	70	..
7	3⅜	..	Cont Bak B	300	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3½
57⅛	50	2½	Cont Diam	300	54	53½	53⅞	54⅛
8¼	3½	..	Cont Motors	200	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
30½	18⅜	..	Cont Oil	1100	20½	19⅞	20	20¾
40⅞	16⅛	1	Cont Shares	5000	21¼	19¼	21	20¾
111⅜	83⅛	3*	Corn Prod	500	85½	87	88½	89⅜
148	140	7	Corn Prod pf	10	146⅞	146⅜	146⅞	..
33	15½	..	Corn Prod A	2300	19	18¾	19	19
18½	13	1	Crown Zell	100	13	13	13	..
93⅜	70½	5*	Crucible	100	72½	72½	72½	..
117	104	7	Crucible pf	20	109½	108	109½	..
19½	9	..	Cuba Co	2000	14⅜	14	14	14¾
9	4½	..	Cub Am S	1100	4½	4½	4½	..
65⅝	38	..	Cub Am S pf	100	38	38	38	..
46	38¼	4	Cudahy	100	40	40	40	40
126½	105⅛	6	Curtis Pub	100	114	114	114	..
121⅜	114⅞	7	Curtis P pf	100	119¼	119¼	119¼	..
47⅜	6½	..	Curtiss Wr	2700	7⅜	6⅞	7¼	6¾
9¾	7⅞	..	Curtiss Wr A	100	9	9	9	8¾

—D—

181	146	9	Del & Hud	100	164½	164½	164½	165
80	45	..	Denv RG pf	100	57	57	57	..
145¼	95¾	4*	Dupont	2200	111⅞	108¼	111⅞	112

—E—

255¼	175¾	5*	East Kodak	900	209	206	206	209
128½	120⅞	6	East Kod pf	10	128	128	128	..
37¼	19¼	3	Eaton Axle	700	22⅞	22	22⅝	23¼
114⅞	59¼	6	Elec Auto Lt	2600	69¾	66⅞	68⅞	69¾
93	31⅛	..	Elec Boat	100	41¼	40⅜	41¼	..
103½	49¼	1	Elec P&L	5500	65⅞	63⅝	65¼	65¼
112	105	7	Elec P&L pf	100	109¾	109¾	109¾	..
100⅞	97¾	6	Elec P&L 6 pf	100	98½	98½	98½	98¼
39¾	35⅛	..	Erie	100	38	38	38	..
30¾	6½	2½*	Evans Auto L	100	8	8	8	..

—F—

111½	102	7	Fairb M pf	10	109	109	109	..
27¼	10	2½	Fashion Pk	440	12	12	12	..
61¾	46	2½	First Nat St	1800	57	55½	57	55
5½	1½	..	Fisk Rubber	1200	2	1⅞	2	2
104½	65½	2	Foster & Wh	3400	86	83¼	85½	85½
50	28½	..	Fourth Nat Inv	600	32	31¾	31¾	30⅛
57⅜	16⅛	4	Fox A	70300	42⅜	36⅜	39⅝	42¾
55½	37	4*	Freeport Tx	200	41⅞	41⅛	41⅛	41¾
95⅛	88½	6	Fuller pr pf	40	89¾	89¾	89¾	..

—G—

16½	7	..	Gen Am Inv	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	..
111⅞	78¼	4§	Gen Am Tk	800	84½	82	84½	83¾
71⅛	36⅝	4	Gen Asphalt	100	41½	41½	41½	41½
38½	14¼	1	Gen Bronze	200	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15
74¾	32	4	Gen Cable A	900	39⅞	36¼	37½	..
95⅛	60⅛	1.60	Gen Elec	19000	69⅞	68	69¾	69⅜
117⅝	113⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	100	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
61¼	46⅛	3	Gen Foods	1500	53½	52½	53½	53
106½	78	6	Gen G&E cv pf	100	77¾	77¾	77¾	..
18⅜	8	30	Gen G&E A	200	8⅞	8¾	8¾	8⅞
59⅜	40⅛	3*	Gen Mills	100	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	..
97¾	92⅜	5	Gen Mot pf	400	97½	97¾	97¼	97¼
54¼	37½	3*	Gen Motors	24100	44⅞	43¼	43⅝	43⅝
52⅞	30⅛	6a	Gen ub Svc	100	34	34	34	34¾
51¼	29	..	Gen Theater	6400	30¾	27	29¾	30¾
19⅜	11	..	Gen Realty	100	10½	10½	10½	11¾
100	80	6	Gen Realty pf ww	4	80	80	80	..
90	65¼	4*	Gen Refrac	100	73¾	73¾	73¾	74
106⅛	58	5*	Gillette	1300	80	78¾	79¾	80⅜
20⅞	10⅛	..	Gimbel Br	600	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	..
36	14⅜	2	Glidden	1400	15¼	14¾	15	15¼
19	7⅝	..	Gobel (Adolf)	400	8½	8¼	8½	8¼
49⅞	24½	2½	Gold Dust	1500	39⅝	38⅝	39¾	39½
109¼	100	6	Gold Dust pf	200	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	..
58½	21	..	Goodrich	700	22½	22	22⅛	..
104½	78	7	Goodrich pf	100	82½	82½	82½	..
96⅞	54⅞	5	Goodyear	1300	61	60	61	61¾
28⅞	8½	..	Gotham Hos	300	10½	10½	10½	10¼
15⅜	5⅜	..	Graham-P	1400	6¼	5¾	6¼	6¼
52	30	1	Grand Silver	200	38	36¼	36¼	..
20⅝	10	..	Grand Union	700	15¾	15½	15¾	..
44	34¾	3*	Grand Un pf	200	42	41⅛	41⅛	..
43	29	1	Grant (WT)	200	31	31	31	31½
25⅜	18	2.75	Grt Nor Ore	1800	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19¾
34½	17	1.40	Grt W Sug	400	17⅛	17	17⅛	17¼
120	110⅜	7	Grt W Sug pf	20	112	112	112	..
28	12¼	4	Grisby Gru	5000	14	13⅜	13¾	14
108	98½	7	Gulf Stl 1pf	10	99	99	99	..

—H—

38	26	1½	Hack Wt	30	35	35	35	..
28½	26	1¾	Hack pf A	30	28½	28½	28½	..
23¼	18⅜	..	Hahn Dpt St	1500	16⅜	15⅞	16	16½
31¾	21	2	Hall Print	100	22	22	22	..
98	85	7	Hanna pf	200	90	90	90	91
20	8¼	..	Hartman B	200	8⅛	8	8	8⅜
72	48	6	Hat Corp pf	60	48	48	48	..
123¾	117	7	Herc P pf	10	118½	118½	118½	..
189	70	5	Hershey Ch	200	92½	92½	92½	95½
108¾	83½	4§	Hershey pf	100	101	101	101	100
108½	104¼	6	Hershey ppf	100	107½	107½	107½	..
29	9½	1.20	Houdaille B	200	10	10	10	10
116⅞	52¼	..	Houston Oil	4200	78¼	76½	77¼	78⅝
65	49	3*	Household F pf	200	64⅞	64¼	64¼	..
41⅞	25⅛	4§	Howe Sound	200	28	28	28	28
53⅜	41	3½	Hud Man	100	47	46¾	47	46¾
62⅞	25⅜	5	Hudson Mot	2400	30	28½	29½	29⅞
26⅜	12½	2	Hupp Motors	700	13	12⅜	12⅜	13

—I—

136⅜	112¼	..	Ill Central	600	116	115½	115½	..
32	19⅜	2	Ind Oil & Gas	400	21½	20¾	20⅞	20⅞
17	4½	..	Indian Mot	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	5
28⅜	8¾	..	Indian Refin	600	11¼	11	11¼	11½
124	72	5a	Ind Rayon	100	82	81	82	85
239	154¼	4§	Ingersoll R	500	200	107	107	..
98	68	4	Inland Steel	400	75	74⅝	75	..
30⅞	12½	2	Inspiration	200	15⅜	14	15⅜	..
17⅜	10¼	.45	Insuran Sh	100	11½	11½	11½	..
13⅛	9⅛	.60	Insuran ctfs	400	10½	10½	10½	..
7½	3	..	Intercon Rub	300	3	3	3	..
8½	4½	..	Int Agri	100	5½	5½	5½	6⅜
197½	152½	.6§	Int Business	100	172¼	172¼	172¼	173½
19¾	11	.25	Int Carriers	200	12⅜	12¼	12¼	12⅜
22⅜	7	..	Int Combus	1100	9⅝	9½	9⅝	9¾
14½	5	..	Int Comb pf	100	61½	61½	61½	..
38	30	..	Int Harv	3400	76⅝	75⅛	75½	76
115½	72	2½	Int Harv pf	100	142	142	142	..
144½	102½	7	Int Hyd El	400	34⅛	33½	34	34
54	31⅛	2b	Int Match pf	100	78	78	78	77
92	65½	4	Int Nickel	33200	20⅝	20⅛	20⅜	20¾
44⅜	21	1	Int Paper	100	17	17	17	..
31⅜	14⅜	2.40	Int P & A	100	17	17	17	..
18	6	..	Int P&U C	2100	8⅜	8	8	6
58¾	31	..	Int Print Ink	200	31	30¼	30¼	31
47	25¾	3	Int Print ctfs	200	27	26¾	27	26
45¾	36	..	Int Salt	1500	40	39	39	39¾
1½	69	6§	Int Silver	300	71	70	71	..
77⅞	40⅛	2	Int Tel & T	2000	43⅞	42⅞	43¼	44⅛
40	18	2	Inter Dep St	300	23⅝	32¼	32⅜	23¾
75¼	60	7	Int DS X wi	20	66¼	60	66¼	..
29	13¾	2	Inv Squ	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	14

—J—

66½	42	3*	Jewel Tea	600	49¾	47¾	49¾	47½
148⅝	70	3	Johns Man	1100	90	86¼	90	88¼

—K—

85⅜	58⅜	5	Kan City So	500	63	62¾	62¾	..
6⅛	3	..	Kelly Spring	500	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
42	20⅛	..	Kelly Spr 8%	10	21½	21½	21½	..
26⅜	7½	..	Kelvinator	600	15½	14⅝	15½	15
62⅝	36⅝	5	Kennecott	5000

STEEL PRICES CONTINUE TO GO DOWNWARD

Awards of Structural Are Largest in Month—Farm Tools Export Demand

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—The improvement in the steel outlook which was expected in August has so far failed to materialize.

The rate of operations continues to decline, prices still sag and purchasing does not improve materially.

The rains which started at the middle of last week have, of course, aided agricultural pursuits to a greater extent than steel, though the latter was being affected by the drought more than many realized.

There have been some favorable developments, however, as a relief from the general trend. Awards of fabricated structural steel for a week have been 46,000 tons, the largest in a month, while new projects have totaled 60,000 tons, the best since June. The largest new asking involves 20,000 tons for highway bridges for the State of Kentucky.

Automobile production has been on a slightly larger scale than during July, which has helped steel mills in the Middle West.

A rather poor domestic demand for farm tools has been partially compensated for by a better export demand. It is expected that the railroads will do their bit in stimulating business by inquiring for their 1931 rail requirements shortly. Probably 1,000,000 tons of rails will have been ordered by Dec. 31.

Price Trend Downward

The general price tendency of raw and finished products is downward. However, coke for blast furnace use has been marked up 10 cents a ton to $2.60, Connellsville, Pa., while heavy melting steel scrap is 25 cents a ton higher at Pittsburgh.

The major heavy rolled steel products, plates and shapes, have been reduced $1 a ton to 1.60c a pound, Pittsburgh. The common forms of steel sheets have been reduced $1 to $2 a ton. The sharpest mark down has been in large rivets which are off $3 a ton to $2.75 a 100 pounds. Billets, the semi-finished form of bars, etc., have been lowered $1 a ton at Chicago to $32. Pig iron prices have a weak complexion, though the only formal change has been in Southern iron for shipment to Cincinnati, which sells at $12 a ton, furnace. That figure had already prevailed for shipment to Philadelphia.

Composite prices of both finished steel and iron are lower. That for finished steel a 2.156c a pound, Pittsburgh, while pig iron is $16.88 a gross ton. In the first case the price is the lowest since February, 1922, while pig iron is at bottom levels since 1915.

An abundance of and cheapness of money for the flotation of bond issues has developed some prospective steel business with municipalities. Thus the purchasing of cast iron pipe looms satisfactory. Present pipe purchasing is chiefly on the part of private public utilities.

Steel for Ships

Considerable steel tonnage will be bought in the eastern Pennsylvania district for ships which are to be built. The altering of eight vessels for the Moore & McCormack Company will require 7500 tons of steel; about 6000 tons will be needed for three Eastern Steamship Company ships; a ship for the Red "D" Line needs 2500 tons, which is about to be awarded; six ships were recently ordered for the United Fruit Company.

Pig iron business along the Atlantic seaboard holds up to the average for recent weeks. Orders result from efforts of salesmen rather than through unsolicited inquiries. The General Electric Company has ordered 1000 tons for three plants in Massachusetts, the largest single piece of business. Eastern Pennsylvania iron has been sold into competitive territories as low as $17.50 a ton, a new low price receiving mention.

The average rate of steel operations for the country is a little over 50 per cent of capacity, a sharp contrast with a year ago.

Among the nonferrous metals the weakness of zinc is in outstanding contrast with its strength of a few weeks back. Prime western slab zinc has been sold at 4.25c a pound, East St. Louis, comparing with 4.75c at the peak a few weeks back, and with 4.05c at the low point of five weeks ago.

Copper, lead and tin are fairly steady in price. Copper appears to be "pegged" at 11c for home shipment and 11.30c for export, but conditions apparently favor the buyers. On the heavy buying movements of May and July it is probable that several consumers overpurchased. Export business in copper has been better than domestic, sales so far this month having been 17,000 tons. Producers are not disposed to sell copper beyond October shipment, though many inquiries mention November-December.

Lead business is a little slower, following the unusual briskness the last of July and early August. Producers are not selling beyond September delivery, though frequent inquiries are received for October. Demand is in lots of carloads up to 100 tons each.

The tin market is unusually quiet. Consumers are well covered on future needs, while dealers apparently await lower prices. The Anglo-Oriental tin group at London is said to be supporting the market again. Warehouse stocks in this country and Great Britain continue to increase. Prices hover around 30 cents a pound.

GAIN IN SALES OF MANUFACTURED GAS

Mixed trends characterized the gas industry during the first six months of the current year.

Reports received by the Statistical Department of the American Gas Association from companies representing 90 per cent of the manufactured gas industry indicate an increase of 2 per cent in manufactured gas sales and 1.4 per cent in revenue in the first half year as compared with the corresponding period of 1929, while reports from companies representing 70 per cent of the natural gas utility industry show a decline of 4.8 per cent in natural gas sales and a drop of 4.2 per cent in revenue for the same period.

In New England, despite a drop of 7.7 per cent in industrial-commercial sales total sales increased 4.6 per cent due to an increase in domestic sales and a 27.9 per cent gain in househeating sales.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany 5s '44	100	100
Alleghany 5s '49	99¼	99⅛
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	103¾	103¾
Am For Pow 5s	89	88¾
Am Metals 5½s	96⅝	96⅝
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	77½	77½
Am Smelting 5s '47	102⅞	102⅞
Am T&T 4½s cv '39	160½	160½
Am T&T 5s '65	106⅜	106⅜
Am T&T sf 5s '60	106⅝	106¼
Am Type Founders 6s '40	105¾	105¾
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	96½	96½
Armour & Co 4½s '39	92⅞	92¾
Armour & Co 5½s '43	82⅜	82¼
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	97¼	97¼
Atch T&SF 4½s	127½	127½
Atch T&SF 4½s C&A div '62	103½	102½
Atlanta & Danv 2d 4s '48	52¾	52¾
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	93	93
B&O 1st 4s '48	96	96
B&O 4½s '33	101	101
B&O 4½s cv	101¼	101⅛
B&O 5s Series D	104	104
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	92	92
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	109⅞	109⅜
Boston & Me 5s '55	106	106
Boston & Me 5s '67	106	106¼
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	106	106
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	99	99
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	104	104
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	103	103
Can Nat Ry 4½s '69	99	98¾
Can Pacific deb 4s	89¾	89¾
Can Pacific 5s '60	105⅛	105⅛
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	112	112
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	100½	100½
Ches & O cv 4½s A	100½	100½
Ches & O 4½s B	100½	100½
Chi & Erie 1st 5s '82	69½	69½
Chi Gt West 4s '59	73	72¾
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	51	50⅝
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	84½	84½
Chi R&P 4s '34	99	99
Chi RI&P 4½s cv	99	99
Chi Un Sta 4½s A '63	102⅞	102⅞
Chi Un Sta 5s ct '44	105	105
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	91¾	91¾
Chile Copper 5s '47	97⅞	97¼
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	91⅜	91⅜
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	109¾	109¾
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	99⅜	99⅜
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	94⅝	94⅝
Com Inv Trust 6s '48	99½	99½
Con Gas 5½s '45	106¾	106¾
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	102½	102½
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	64½	64½
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	103	103
Cuyamel Fruit 6s '40	104¼	104¼
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	94⅞	94⅞
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	106⅜	106⅜
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	94⅛	94
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	102¼	102¼
Erie 5s '67	92⅞	92½
Erie gen lien	82⅜	82⅜
Erie gen 75s	92	92
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	63	63
Gen Baking 5½s	97	97
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	104	103½
Gen Theater 6s	93½	93⅛
Goodrich 1st 5½s '47	106⅞	106⅞
Goodyear 1st '57, cv	93½	993
Gotham S Hos 6s rcts	89⅝	89½
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	106¾	106¾
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '04	112	111⅝
Hudson Coal 5s '62	65	65
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	101	101
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	100¼	100¼
Humble Oil 5s '37	102¼	102¼
Inter Rap Tran rrfg 5s '66	66½	66½
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	66⅛	66⅛
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	50	50
Int Cem Corp 5s '48	101½	101⅜
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	92¼	92¼
Int Tel & Tel 5s	97⅞	97⅞
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52	101	101
Kan City So 1st 8s '50	79½	79½
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	102¼	102¼
Kentucky Cen 4s '87	93½	93½
Lake Shore & MMS deb 4s '31	100½	100½
L'Autaro 6s '54	83	83
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	91¼	91¼
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	109	109
Loew's Inc 6s '41	115⅜	115¾
Louis Ark 5s	82	82
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	92	92
McCormick (Edith R) 6s '34	102⅜	102½
Met Edison 4½s	101	100½
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	79¼	79¼
Mo Pac 5s F '77	101½	101⅜
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	100¼	100
Morris & Essex 4½s	101½	101½
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	99¼	99
N E T & T 5s '52	108	108
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	108½	108½
NY Chi & StL deb 4s '31	100⅜	100⅜
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	99	99
NY Chi & StL 5½s B '75	107¼	107¼
NY NH&H 4½s '67	96¼	95¾
NY NH&H clt 6s '40	106¼	106
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	123⅛	123⅛
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	107⅜	107⅜
NY Telp 6s '61	107	107
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	103¼	103¼
Nor Am Ed 5s C	100½	100½
Nor Pac pr ln 4s '97	94¼	94¼
Ohio Riv Ed 6s '48	108¼	108¼
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	93½	93½
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103½	102⅞
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	103⅜	103¼
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	103½	103½
Park-Lex Leasehold 6½s '53	78	78
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	101	100¾
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	100½	99½
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	60	60
Penn RR 4½s D	98⅝	98⅛
Penn RR 4¾s '63	101½	101½
Penn RR con 4½s '60	103½	103½
Penn RR gen 4½s '65	102⅝	102⅝
Penn RR gold 6½s '36	110	110
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	104	104
Pere Marquette 4½s	101½	100¾
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	96¾	96¼
Phil Co 5s '67 cv	101¼	101¼
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	97⅞	97½
Port Art C & Dock 6s '53	105	105
Port Elec Pow 6s '47	99⅝	99⅝
Port Gen Elec 5s 5s '35	102	102
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	93¾	93
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	87	87
Pub Svc E&G 4½s "67	101¼	101¼
Pub Svc E&G 1970	101½	101½
Pure Oil 5½s '37	100⅜	100⅜
Pure Oil 5½s '40	99¼	99
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	98¾	99½
Rock I Ark&Lou 4½s '34	100⅜	100⅜
St Joseph Ry LH&P 5s '37	97½	97½
StL & SF 4s A '50	91¾	91⅝
StL & SF 4½s '78	93	92¾
StL & SF gen 5s '31	101⅛	101⅛
StL SW 1st 5s '89	101	101
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	94⅞	94⅞
Seabd AL con 6s '45	51	51
Shell Pipe 5s '52	96¾	96½
Shell Union 5s '47	97½	97½
Shell Union 5s ct ww	97¾	99½
Sinclair Cn Oil 6½s '38	103⅞	103½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	104¾	104½
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102¼	102⅛
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	101½	101⅜
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	96⅞	96½
Solway 5s	98½	98½
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	96⅜	96⅜
So Pacific 4½s '68 ww	100	99⅞
So Pacific col 5s '44	95	95
So Pacific Oregon A 4½s '77	101	100½
So Ry gen 4s '56	89¼	89
So Ry con 5s '94	110⅛	110⅝
So Ry gen 6½s '56	123¾	123¾
So west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	106	105⅞
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	100½	100½
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	107	107
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	106¼	106
Texas Corp 5s '44	104¼	104¼
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	102⅜	102⅜
Tex & Pac Mo Pac 5½s '64	107¼	107¼
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	48⅞	48⅞
Third Ave adj 5s '60	29	29
Trans Cont Oil 5½s '38 ww	110	110
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 xw	101¼	101¼
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	102⅞	102⅞
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	101½	101½
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	101	101
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	98	97⅞
Union Pacific 4s '68	92	91⅞
US Rubber 5s '47	83	82½
Util Pow & Lt 5s ww	101½	101½
Va Ry 5s '62	107¼	107¼
Wabash 1st 5s '39	103¾	103¾
Wabash 5s B '76	100⅜	100⅜
Walworth 6s '45	87	87
Warner Bros Pict 6s	91⅝	91
West Shore 4s 2361	92½	92⅜
Western Maryland 4s '52	86¼	86¼
Western Maryland 5½s '77	100½	100½
Western Pac 5s '80	105¼	105
Wheel & L Erie 4½s '66	92½	92⅜
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	94½	94½
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	102⅜	102⅜
White Sew Mach 6s '40	49¾	49¼
Wickwire Spen 7s cv '35	18½	18½
Wickwire Spen 7s cv ct '35	19¼	19¼
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	100½	100
Wis Cen 4s	74½	74½
Youngstown Sheet 5s	103⅜	103

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Aug 18	Aug 16
3½s '47	100.29	100.30	100.19	100.30	100.30
1st 4¼s '47	102.4	102.4	102.2	102.2	102.3
4th 4¼s '38	102.31	102.31	102.29	102.29	102.30
US 3⅜s '43	102.16	101.16	101.16	101.16	101.16
US 3¾s '56	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.0	..
US 4s '54	108.2	108.2	108.2	108.2	..
US 4¼s '52	112.24	112.24	112.21	112.21	112.20

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102.8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	86	85⅞
Adriatic El 7s '52	98	98
Akershus 5s '63	95	95
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	73	72½
Antioquia 7s A '45	78⅝	78⅝
Antioquia 7s B '45	78½	78½
Antwerp 5s '58	99	99
Argentine 5½s '62	95¼	95⅛
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	99	98¾
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	99⅛	99⅛
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	99½	99½
Australia 5s '55	87¾	87¾
Australia 5s '57	87¾	87¾
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	104¾	104¾
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	95⅜	95⅛
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	95¾	95⅝
Belgium (King) 6s '55	104	104
Belgium (King) 7s '55	115	115
Belgium (King) 7s '56	109⅝	109⅝
Bergen (City) 8s '45	110¼	110¼
Berlin 6s '58	89	89
Berlin 6½s '50	96	96
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	91¼	90⅛
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	89	89
Berlin Elec (City) 6½s '51	91¼	91¼
Bolivia 7s '69 ctf	69¼	69
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	88½	88½
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	106	105¼
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	89¼	88⅞
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	79	79
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	79	77⅞
Brazil (US) 8s '41	100¼	100
Bremen 7s '35	102⅜	102⅜
Budapest (City) 6s '62	78	78
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	99	98¾
Bulgaria 7½s '68	81	81
Canada (Dom) 5s '31	101⅛	101⅛
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	105½	105½
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	89⅜	89
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	91	91
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	89½	89¼
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	101	101
Chilean Loan 7s	95½	95½
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	92	92
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	93	92⅜
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	99⅜	99
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	96⅝	96⅜
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	87	87
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	100½	100½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	93⅜	93⅛
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	110⅜	110⅜
Danish Mun 8s A '46	110	110
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	94	93¾
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	101¼	101¼
Denmark (King) 6s '42	106	106
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	100¾	100¾
Dominic (Rep) sf 5½s '42	98½	98½
Dresden 7s '45	100½	100½
Duke Power 5s '66	103¾	103¾
Dutch El 6s '47	102⅛	102⅛
Dutch El sf 6s '62	102¾	102¾
Estonia Banw 7s '67	77¼	77
Estonia RR Co 7s '54	105¾	105⅞
Finland (eRp) 7s '50	100	99⅞
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	108¼	108¼
Frankfort 6½s	93	93
French Nat SS 7s '49	103¼	103¼
French (Rep) 7s '49	119⅜	119
French (Rep) 7½s '41	124⅜	124⅜
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	95¾	95¾
German 7s '49	106	105⅞
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	90¾	90⅜
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	95½	95½
Greek 6s '68	86½	86
Harpen 6s '49 ww	90	90
Helsingfors 6½s	93½	93½
Irish Free State 5s '60	100⅝	100⅝
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	95⅝	95⅝
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	95¼	95
Italy (King) 7s '51	98⅝	98⅝
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	94½	94⅜
Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31	97⅜	97⅜
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	105	105
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s	92⅜	92⅜
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	84⅞	84⅝
Krupp 6s '40	104½	104½
Leipzig 7s '46 ex-war	96¼	96¼
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '68	66¼	66¼
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '67	73½	73½
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	90½	90½
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	90½	90½
Rome (City) 6½s '52	91¼	91
Royal Dutch 4s ww	91¼	91⅛
Ruhr 6s	80½	80½
Sao Paulo (City) 8s '52	99⅛	99¼
Sao Paulo (State) 6½s '58	66⅝	66⅝
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	93¼	93¼
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	91½	91⅜
Saxon State 7s '45	97½	97½
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	107¾	107¾
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	86½	85¾
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	96⅞	96⅞
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	72¼	72
Solssons (City) 6s '36	105¼	105½
Swiss Confed 8s '40	107⅜	107½
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	91⅛	91⅛
Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	88⅜	88⅜
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	100½	100½
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	105¼	105
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	94¾	94½
Union Pacific 4½s '67	101¼	101
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	88½	88¼
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	107	107
Viena 6s '52	86¾	85¾
Warsaw 7s '58	73½	73
Westphalia El 6s '53	82½	82½
Wurttemberg 7s '56	94	94
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	97⅛	97⅛

CHICAGO STOCKS

Sales	High	Low	Last Aug 18	Aug 15
50 Address Int'	31	31	31	31
50 Allied Motor	10	10	10	10
50 Am Radio&T	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1½
500 Art Metal Wks	10½	9¾	10½	9¾
30 Assoc T&T	67	66¾	67	67
350 As Tel Util	21⅞	21¾	21⅞	21⅞
50 Burnham Trad	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
150 Butler Bros	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9½
350 Cent Pub Serv A	26¼	25⅞	26¼	25½
550 Cent &SW Util	22½	21½	22½	21⅜
2900 Chicago Corp	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	10⅛
450 Chi Corp pf	37⅞	37½	37⅞	38¼
50 Chicago Inves	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6½
100 Common Edison	285	285	285	..
3250 Cord Corp	7½	7⅛	7½	7⅜
2050 El House Ut	41⅜	40¾	41⅜	41
900 Gleaner C Har	27½	26⅜	27	26
250 Grt Lakes Air	5¼	5	5	5
1500 Inland Util	21¾	21	21¾	21¼
9600 Insull Ut Inv	59¼	57½	59¼	57⅝
350 Kalamazoo Stove	52	51¾	52	51
350 Libby, McNeil	13½	13	13½	13⅛
100 Lion Oil	18⅛	18	18⅛	19
50 Manh Dearborn	29	29	29	..
600 Mer & Mfr "A"	30½	30	30⅜	29¾
9600 Mid Utilities	28	26¾	28	27⅜
3700 Mo-Kan Pipe	21½	20⅞	21	21
750 Morgan Lith	12¾	12	12¾	12
50 Nat Ed Pw A	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26½
150 No Am Car	35½	35	35	36
250 N A Lt & Pw	66½	65	66½	65
500 Polymet Mfg	7	5¼	7	7
100 Q R S De Vry	13	12	13	12
50 Rollinis Hos pf	33	33	33	32½
200 Sangamo Elec	34	33	34	33
450 Seab Ut Shares	6	5⅞	5⅞	6
300 Swift & Co	29	29¼	29⅜	29¼
150 Swift Int'l	33½	33⅜	33½	32⅝
50 Unit C Am pf	13	13	13	..
200 US Gypsum	43	43	43	..
300 US Radio	19½	18	19⅜	19
200 Utah Radio	6	5⅞	6	5⅞
250 Util & Ind	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	12⅝
250 Ut & Ind pf	22½	22	22½	22
100 Vortex Mfg	24	24	24	24¼
400 Yates-Am M pf	7	5	7	7⅝

DIVIDENDS

The Debenham Securities, Ltd., dividend, recently declared, which amounted to 70 cents an American share, will be paid by the Irving Trust Company as depositary on Sept. 2 to stock of record Aug. 26.

The Eastman Kodak Company declared an extra dividend of 75 cents and the regular quarterly dividend of $1.25 on the common, and $1.50 on the preferred, all payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Aug. 30.

The Ruud Manufacturing Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 65 cents on the common, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 15.

The Kaufmann Department Stores, Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 10.

Dupont declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1 on the common and $1.50 on the debenture stock. The common is payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Aug. 28 and the debenture is payable Oct. 25 to stock of record Oct. 10.

Beacon Participations declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the class A, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 15.

Hecla Mining Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Aug. 29.

Clark Equipment Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the common, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Aug. 29.

Pinchin, Johnson & Co. declared an interim ordinary dividend of 10 per cent, less tax, unchanged from last year.

MEXICAN SEABOARD COMPANY

Mexican Seaboard Oil Company and subsidiaries, including Cia Internacional de Petroleo y Gasoductos S. A., for the quarter ended June 30 shows net of $274,127 after interest, depreciation and reserves for depletion, drilling expenses and expenditures on inactive leases, equivalent to 22 cents a share on 1,244,383 no-par shares, compared with net including International Company of $291,539, or 23 cents a share in the preceding quarter. Loss in the quarter ended June 30, 1929, excluding Internacional Company, was $11,456, after interest, drilling expenses, etc., but before depletion.

GENERAL ASPHALT INCOME

General Asphalt Company and subsidiaries report for the six months ended June 30, 1930, net income of $206,680 after all charges and taxes, equal to 50 cents a share on 413,333 shares of common stock. This compares with net a year ago of 3461,766, equal, after preferred dividends (preferred has since been retired) to $1.41 a share on 210,-614 shares of common then outstanding. For the first half of 1928 the company reported a net loss of $339,241.

BUSINESS IN DOMINION IS ENCOURAGING

Trade Statistics Show Fair Comparison With Normal Periods

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA — The latest official statistics on Canadian trade are encouraging, as they indicate a relatively satisfactory condition compared with normal periods.

The index of employment compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for July, is the highest for that month on record (that is, from 1921) with the exception of July, 1929.

It is significant that while manufacturing, mining and logging show a decline, there was a marked increase in the demand for labor for construction, and to a lesser extent for transportation, trade and general services.

For the first half of the current year the iron and steel industry has been operating at a capacity about 14 per cent below that of 1929, but its output, especially of steel is greater than in any post-war year except 1923 and 1929.

When it is recalled that production fell nearly 40 per cent from 1920 to 1921, and an additional 30 per cent during the following year, it will be seen how far present conditions in the industry are removed from those of nine years ago.

Recent orders for steel rails will keep some of the Eastern mills operating at normal capacity during the next few months.

Sustained Improvement

The recently noted improvement in the leather market appears to be sustained. Demand has been increasing since the first of the month, and shoe factories are working on increased production, as the result of a fairly liberal receipt of orders for fall footwear.

The general market for lumber is still unsatisfactory, with prices unstable and consumption still behind production. A favorable market is reported to exist in Mexico and Central America for Douglas fir, and the unprecedentedly low shipping rates on the Pacific have stimulated lumber exports to Great Britain, Continental Europe and the Orient.

Retail trade throughout the Dominion has been maintained at about the same level of recent weeks. It is not anticipated there will be a very heavy carry-over of summer merchandise, this condition being due largely to the general policy of retailers to restrict stocks carried as closely as possible to quantities required for immediate needs only.

Wholesale trade is experiencing the usual seasonal quiet; sales volume in dry goods has not increased; groceries continue moderately active, and hardware dealers report only a fair average of business.

Motor Trade Dull

The automobile trade reports that sales have shown a considerable falling off, and the secondhand market is congested.

The less favorable condition of Canada's spring wheat crop, as of July 31, compared with June 30 of this year, is indicated in a crop report issued this week by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The condition at the end of July is given as 85 per cent of the 10-year average. This is for all Canada.

The total stock of wheat remaining in Canada on July 31 was 111,692,519 bushels,. The distribution of the 1929 wheat crop has proceeded far enough to make possible a reliable recapitulation. Total exports of wheat and wheat flour in the crop year ended July 31, 1930, amounted to the equivalent of 186,267,212 bushels.

The amount required for seed is estimated at 44,500,000 bushels, and food requirements at 44,000,000 bushels. The total thus accounted for is 274,767,212 bushels, while stocks in Canada on July 31, add the record amount of 111,692,519, giving a combined total of 386,459,731.

The marked decline in grain shipments this year is reflected in the record of car loadings since the beginning of the current year. The total loadings for the year to Aug. 2, show that 1,823,631 cars have been loaded, which is a heavy decrease from the corresponding periods of the two previous years. This year's figure shows a drop of 230,889 cars from the like period of 1929 when 2,054,520 cars were reported. The 1928 figure was 2,000,052 cars.

Stocks Decline

The movement of security prices during the week on the Montreal Stock Exchange carried trading into a definitely downward trend, leaving in its wake a long list of declines. The sales volume clung to a minimum level for the greater part of the period, but the trading pace quickened somewhat with the selling toward the last stages of the week.

Statements issued by individual industrial concerns during the last week are in the main encouraging. President W. B. Boyd of the Dominion Alloy Steel Corporation reports that business for the last three months has shown a 20 per cent increase over the like period of last year.

Similar conditions are reported by the Dominion Foundries & Steel Company, Limited, of Hamilton, Ont., and an immediate expenditure of $300,000 has been authorized by the directors, to increase the company's steel plate and bloom steel capacity. This will be largely for equipment as no new buildings are required.

With the higher United States tariff on livestock, which went into effect on June 17, coming down the shipments of livestock from Canada into the United States, export trade in cattle with Great Britain has been resumed. Present shipments to Europe are the first since 1927.

Decreases were reported throughout the list of Canadian bank clearings for the week ended Aug. 14, comparisons being made with figures for the corresponding period last year. Montreal showed a decrease of $35,339,512, or 24.8 per cent and Toronto showed a decline of $23,347,095, or 18.07 per cent.

GEORGE A. HORMEL & CO.

George A. Hormel & Co. reports for the quarter ended July 26 surplus available for common stock of $372,404 after depreciation, taxes and preferred dividends, equal to 75

TARIFF PROVES NO REVENUE AID, VERMONT SHOWS

First Month Under New Duties Shows All-Round Drop in Receipts

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. ALBANS, Vt.—Receipts from customs duties in the Vermont district during July, the first full month under the new tariff, show a sharp decline from collections for the preceding month, and are also considerably lower than for the corresponding period a year ago. Total receipts for the month, according to the statement just issued by Collector Harry C. Whitehill, amounted to $107,428.40, assessed on dutiable imports aggregating $582,354 in value, as compared with $291,840 collected during June, and $213,802 collected during July, 1929. This decrease in collections is, to some extent, accounted for by the fact that during the last few days of the old tariff, importers rushed in large stocks of merchandise in anticipation of the higher rates under the new law.

St. Albans, the headquarters port of the district, collected $49,459.06 during the month, or nearly half of the collections for the entire district. Newport came next, with collections of $19,963.27, while Island Pond was third, with $18,943.76. Records from other ports in the district show that Richford collected $8,654.26; North Troy, $7,620.54; Derby Line, $1137.10; Alburg, $562.33, and Beecher Falls, $281.60.

Milk and cream headed the list of commodities as revenue producers during July, $33,496 having been collected from this source. Total shipments for the month, which amounted to 55,840 gallons of cream, and 29,085 gallons of milk, were considerably lower than for the preceding month, butt the decrease was not reflected to any great extent in the duties collected, owing to the increased rates imposed on these two dairy products under the new tariff. The present rates are 56.6 cents a gallon on cream, and 6½ cents a gallon on milk.

Shipments of bran and shorts and other mill feeds were little affected by the higher rates under the new law, having increased nearly 45 per cent over importations for June. Total receipts for the month were 11,459 tons, valued at $252,416, which yielded duties amounting to $22,377, as against $14,703 collected on 7952 tons the preceding month. A decline of more than 50 per cent was shown in shipments of hay and straw as compared with receipts for June, total importations for the month amounting to 1707 tons of hay and 313 tons of straw. Duties on these two products, at the new rates of $5 per short ton for hay and $1.50 for straw, amounted to $9,006.50.

Over 3,000,000 feet of lumber, a new item to appear on the dutiable list, were imported from Canada during July, and yielded duties amounting to $3346. Under the new tariff, lumber of spruce, fir, pine, larch or hemlock, which has been further advanced in manufacture than planed on one side, is dutiable at the rate of $1 per 1000 feet, board measure.

Duties collected on miscellaneous merchandise imported during July amounted to $31,560.78.

Oil Operator Defies Texas Proration Law

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla. (AP)—C. C. Julian, Pacific coast oil operator, whose No. 2 Houser well was out of control here Aug. 18, has defied attempts of the State to compel his company to observe its oil proration and conservation program.

J. Berry King, Attorney-General, announced that he would file suit to compel Julian's company either to comply with the proration agreement or place his company in receivership. The proposed suit would be the first test of the corporation commission's authority to order curtailment of oil production.

The well went wild Aug. 17 when a break developed below the cellar as the gusher was shut in after flowing 20 hours. Experts expressed the belief the gas was coming from far below the surface. The master gates were opened in an effort to relieve the pressure. Cement poured into the well was blown skyward by the tremendous gas pressure, and oil company officials sought other methods of control.

HAWAIIAN SHIPPING SHOWS STEADY GAIN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HONOLULU, T. H.—Steady gain in shipping for the territory of Hawaii ports is again shown in the annual report of the board of harbor commissioners, which lists 1407 ships calling here during the past year, a gain of 81 vessels and 664,790 tons over 1929. The report covered the fiscal year ending June 30.

Total tonnage of the 1407 vessels was 10,807,037, compared to 1321 ships and 10,142,247 for 1929. The increase reported in 1929 over 1928 was 54 vessels and 434,187 tons.

MEXICO'S DRY MOVE REPORTS PROGRESS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY — When the National Anti-Alcoholic League met here recently, it announced that the campaign against drink is progressing throughout the country.

There are 25 local committees in states and 450 subcommittees in municipalities and communities, in addition to 136 independent private associations helping the national campaign. During the year 105,000 posters, 175,000 pamphlets, and 1,000,000 stickers and other pieces of propaganda have been distributed, the league report states.

SOUTHERN PULP MILL BUILDS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARTSVILLE, S. C.—The Carolina Fiber Company, manufacturers of wrapping paper from gumwood, has completed addition of an extra unit to their pulp mill and installation of a 120-inch paper machine at a cost of approximately $250,000.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

AGENTS WANTED

SELL 21-card $1 Christmas assortments; personal greetings; everyday cards. Up to 100% profit. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. DOEHLA CO., Dept. S-8, Fitchburg, Mass.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WOMEN, be financially independent. Take orders children's, ladies' dresses and lingerie; spare or full time; no experience needed; pleasant, dignified, profitable work; commission basis; free dress to producers. JANALENE, Inc. Dept. 33K4, Indianapolis, Ind.

MANUFACTURING SERVICE

WANTED—Light manufacturing or assembling; have a surplus of help during fall and winter months making labor very economical. Address H. R. BULLOCK, La Moille, Ill.

REAL ESTATE

Attractive Investment

25,500 Acres—Ranch Land

Located in Western Saskatchewan, Canada, with all oil and mineral rights.

Property traversed by Canadian Pacific Railway. Splendidly watered. Buildings estimated at $50,000. 60 miles of wire fencing completed. The potentials of this property are immense. For price and other particulars apply to

MR. M. BURT
506 Northern Crown Block,
Regina, Sask., Canada

Gold Bounty Hopes in Australia Decline

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CANBERRA, Australia—Plans to revive the gold-mining industry include a proposal that the Commonwealth Government should pay a bonus of approximately 20s. ($5) for each ounce of standard gold won. This request was strongly pressed upon the Prime Minister by a deputation representing mining experts, investors and politicians, but without definite result. The Government will consider the request, but the financial depression makes it unlikely that the money can be made available from public funds.

Gold was first discovered in Australia shortly after the rich strikes in California toward the middle of the last century. Within a decade or so Australia had become the richest gold-producing country in the world. But the yield began to decline toward the end of the century, and today the production is in the vicinity of only 300,000 ounces a year. The decline is due to increased production costs, and to the fact that the high-grade quartz has been worked out in all the known deposits.

A growing feeling that the granting of bonuses and bounties to industry has been greatly overdone in this country may influence the Government to refuse the request. There is also a feeling that it would be unwise to attempt to revive the gold-mining era in Australia, and that, like California, this country has definitely left behind it that primitive if spectacular phase of its history.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CbS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern daylight except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR FRIDAY, AUGUST 22

Orchestral

Pacific Feature Hour (WJZ—T). Joseph Hornik directs program of classics. 4.

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Ludwig Laurier, conductor. 6:05.

Bamberger Little Symphony (WOR). Charles Miller, violinist. 8:01.

Slumber Music (WJZ, WRC, KOA). Ludwig Laurier's string ensemble. 11:15.

Vocal and Instrumental

Gems from Gilbert and Sullivan (CBS—T). Orchestra and mixed quartet, direction of Channon Collinge. 4.

Welcome Lewis, crooner; Andy Sanella, guitarist; Breen and de Rose; Sam Herman, xylophonist; orchestra. (WEAF Chain). 7:30.

Jessica Dragonette, soprano; Cavaliers, male quartet; orchestra (Cities Service—WEAF—T). 8.

Louis Conrad, novelty vocalist; Lady Bugs; orchestra (Interwoven—WJZ—T). 9.

Josef Koestner's Orchestra; male chorus (Armour—WJZ—T). Featuring arrangement of "At Dawning" for string orchestra. 9:30.

Phil Ohman and Victor Arden, piano duo; Wilfred Glenn, bass; Olive Kline, soprano; orchestra (WEAF—T).

Lois Bennett, soprano; Mary Hopple, contralto; orchestra direction Don Voorhees (Armstrong—WJZ—T). 10.

Whealies Quartet; organist (Gold Medal—CBS—T). 10:30.

Godfrey Ludlow, violinist; male quartet (Elgin—WJZ Chain). 11.

Service Band

United States Army Band (WEAF Chain). 4. (CBS—T). 8:30.

Rhythmic Music

Ted Florito and his Hollywood Gardens Orchestra (CBS—T). 7:15.

Bernhard Levitow and his Hotel Commodore Orchestra (CBS—T). 7:45.

Eskimos (Cliquot Club—WEAF Chain). Saint-Saens's "Danse Macabre" and "Where Do You Work, John?" featured. 9.

Bert Lown and his Biltmore Orchestra (CBS—T). 11.

Vincent Lopez and his Hotel St. Regis Orchestra (WEAF Chain). 11.

Will Osborne's Orchestra (CBS—T). 11:30.

Cotton Club Band (CBS—T). 12 midnight.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

Peter Arno's "Whoops Sisters" (CBS—T). 6:45.

"Uncle Abe and David" (Goodrich—WEAF Chain). 6:45. NBC Chicago. 10:15.

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10:30.

"Richard III," interpreted by Brad Browne and his Nit Wits (CBS—T). 8.

"Mary and Bob" (MacFadden—CBS). 9.

"Big Guns" (WEAF Chain). War sketch. 9:30.

"Under the Jolly Roger" (WJZ Chain). A torn chart points the way to Captain Kidd's elusive treasure. 10:30.

"The Dragon in the Sun" (NBC—KGO, KOA). Exciting times in a hidden city deep in the Central American jungle. 10.

Characteristic Music

The Crockett Family (CBS—T). Hill billy numbers. 7.

The Pickard Family (WJZ Chain). Hill billy numbers. 8:05.

Lucille Barrow Turner (Natural Bridge—WJZ Chain). Negro folk songs. 8:45.

Talks

"The Monitor Views the News" (WHDH) 6:45.

Floyd Gibbons (Funk and Wagnalls—WJZ, WBAL, WHAM, KDKA). 6:45. NBC Chicago 10:45.

"The American Golfer" (WJZ, WBZ, WBZA, WHAM). 7:15.

"World Wanderings" (NBC—KGO). Grace Sanderson Michie describes South Africa. 8:15.

Recitals

Ramblers Trio (WEAF Chain). With William Wirges, pianist. 6:30.

Arcadie Birkenholz, violinist; concert orchestra (WEAF Chain). 7:05.

Phil Cook (Quaker—WJZ—T). 7:30.

Les Artists; string quartet (WJZ, WHAM, WREN, KFAB). 8:30.

Columbia Male Chorus (CBS—T). 10.

Ann Leaf, organist (CBS—T). 12:30 a. m.

"Tone Pictures" (NBC Pacific). Rounders, male quartet; tenor soloist. 8:45.

"Pacific Nomads" (NBC Pacific). Charles Hart, director. 10:30.

Local Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

APARTMENTS TO LET

HIGH-CLASS SUITE
90 FENWAY, BOSTON
8 LARGE ROOMS, reception hall, 2 baths; all rooms outside; General Electric refrigeration. Apply to Superintendent or CHAS. E. CUSHING, 68 Devonshire St. HUB bard 1050.

BEACON STREET, BROOKLINE
Eight rooms and bath, General Electric refrigeration; low rent. Apply to Janitor, 1477 Beacon St., or CHAS. E. CUSHING, 68 Devonshire St., Boston. HUB bard 1050.

BOSTON—Attractively furnished 4-room apartment, near church. Commonwealth 2926.

BOSTON, 10 Museum Road—Large 1 room and alcove, also 2-room suites; rent $35 up; overlooking Art Museum and Fenway. Garrison 9847.

BACK BAY, opposite Art Museum—Small kitchenette suites, rents reasonable; references. 454-458 Huntington Avenue, Boston.

Back Bay, 1 Block from Beacon St.

4 AND 5 ROOMS, mahogany and gumwood finish, elevator, tiled kitchen and bath, fireplace, Frigidaire; desirable tenants. 452 Audubon Road, Boston. Tel Com. 8076.

BROOKLINE, Mass.—Apartments 4 and 5 rooms, front porches, open fireplaces; American adults only. 19 Hamilton Rd. Aspinwall 2804.

NEW YORK CITY—Large room, kitchen, private bath, furnished, electric refrigeration; garden; $75 per month. 103 West 87th St.

SOMERVILLE, MASS.—6-room apartment, all improvements, first-class condition, $45. 205 Summer Street.

ARTISTS

ORDERS accepted for reproducing old and modern paintings. Work on exhibition. 24 Clearway St., Boston. Com. 6016. ELIZABETH RUSSELL.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

HAVE CAPITAL TO INVEST in meritorious proposition or good patent; full details. Box G-24, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES WANTED

WANTED for Aug. 25 to Sept. 14, small furnished cottage with fireplace or stove; near beach with view of ocean. E. V. PAGE, 233 Pleasant St., Concord, N. H.

COUNTRY BOARD

IDEAL place to spend vacation; Patuxent River bathing, fishing, crabbing; reasonable, quiet. MRS. JOHN GROSS, California, Md.

DRESSMAKING

GOWNS REMODELED OR ALTERED
Telephone Endicott 0629 for Appointment
NEW YORK CITY

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

MRS. KEMP'S AGENCY
High grade colored maids; references.
2382 7th Ave., New York — Audubon 2856

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way. New York City. Telephone Worth 2080.

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
MARY F KINGSTON
11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. — Cortlandt 6935

MRS. J. E. CURTISS—Formerly manager employment department Remington Typewriter Co.; business opportunities for men and women. 158 W. 45th St., New York City. Bryant 8835.

BANKING Brokerage and Commercial Office and Sales positions for men and women.
THE PERSONNEL COMPANY
198 Broadway, N. Y. C. Rm. 501 Cort. 2363

VOCATIONAL BUREAU INC (Est. 1920)—We serve Manhattan's finest firms with high-grade office help; register in person, 9-2 p. m. 105 W. 40th, New York City. Pennsylvania 5389.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Teacher, small group high school pupils; mathematics and Latin. 153 Ackroyd Ave., Jamaica, L. I., N. Y. Republic 4792.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

NURSERY GOVERNESS, Christian Scientist and English preferred. MRS. JOHN L. HANDY, Mt. Kisco, New York.

EXPERIENCED infant's nurse, Christian Scientist and English preferred. MRS. JOHN L. HANDY, Mt. Kisco, New York.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard St., Boston 24, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C., 33 West 42nd St.—Beautifully furnished practitioner's office, evening hours. Room 842. Phone Longacre 1290.

N. Y. C., 33 West 42nd St.—Beautifully furnished practitioner's office, evening hours. Room 842. Phone Longacre 1290.

OFFICE FURNITURE

FOR SALE—Large selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 6 East 33d, New York City.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

PAINTING, paperhanging, all kinds of art craft, antique and special work; best and fair prices. GILLMAN, Milton 5911 (Milton, Mass.).

PRINTING

PRINTING
200 Business Letterheads, $2.00; envelopes, cards, bills, same; combination, $7.00; 200 practitioner's cards and bills, $3.75; church and lecture work; announcements, programs, menus, booklets, reports; anything; reasonable; good work; good service. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 E. 16th Street, New York City. Algonquin 6147.

REAL ESTATE

TROY, N. Y.—For sale, residence lot 50x250 on Hoosick St., opposite Twenty-Third St. Morningside Park; will sacrifice for $2000 cash. Address E. J. DREHER, Cahuenga Park Station, Van Nuys, Calif.

RESORTS

A COUNTRY ESTATE near Asbury accommodating 50; rest, recreation; special September rates, booklet. SHADYKNOLL, Fairhaven, N. J. Redbank 283.

RIDING INSTRUCTION

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Riding lessons, classes daily; special horses for children; horses available for summer camps. NORMAN CLARKE, 1411 Manchester Lane, N. W.

ROOMS AND BOARD

SUNSET ROCK COTTAGE
In the Adirondacks, 1800-ft. Elevation.
Beautiful mountain scenery, ideal for rest; good home cooking; rates $18-$25. MRS. O. W. COOK, Bloomingdale, N. Y. Phone Saranac Lake 20F6.

THE FORBES
51-53 West 69th, New York City. Rooms with character, single and double; excellent table; near church.

ROOMS TO LET

A CLUB RESIDENCE
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
$10 to $25 WEEKLY
TRANSIENTS $2 PER DAY UPWARD
New 550-room hotel, private baths, luxuriously furnished, all light and airy; swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, library, roof solarium, restaurant; garage; beautiful view New York Harbor; 5 minutes Wall Street; breakfast 25 cents up, lunch 50 cents, dinner $1; also a la carte at rates that will surprise you.
HOTEL PIERREPONT
Pierrepont and Hicks Streets
Brooklyn Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Main 5500

ALLSTON, MASS.—Very attractive front room in apartment for rent to business man or woman; references exchanged. ASP inwall 5577.

BOSTON—Cool, attractive rooms and apartments for business or professional people; several overlook the park in front of Christian Science church. R. C. EVEREST, 8 Norway Street. Tel. Cop. 1732-W.

BOSTON, 11 Norway St., Suite 4—Large, comfortable room for business girl or woman. MRS. CRANKSHAW. Kenmore 9854.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 328 Marlborough Road—Large room, twin beds, hot water; quiet home; porch; small room; near B. M. T.

NEW YORK CITY, 83 (Broadway)—Large outside, twin beds; immaculate; quiet surroundings; southern exposure; $15 weekly. Phone mornings, Trafalgar 7363.

N. Y. C.—Large, attractive sunny room, adjoining bath; suitable for one or two people; reasonable. 163 West 87th St.

NEW YORK CITY—Delightful room, adjoining bath; no other roomers; references exchanged. 225 W. 80th St., Apt. 5. W. SIMPSON.

NEW YORK CITY, 335 W. 71st St.—Double rooms, bath adjoining. Phone Endicott 1703 before 10 a. m. Private house.

ROOMS

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Within 5 minutes of Harvard Square, large airy rooms with shower and bath; unfurnished $45 per month; furnished at small additional charge. Box G-59, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Comfortable home for tourist parties; rates reasonable; 3 blocks from White House. MRS. F. M. DAWSON, 1830 G Street, N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Furnished rooms for transients; near Capitol and Congressional Library; reasonable. 220 Indiana Ave. N. W.

SITUATIONS WANTED

COUPLE (white), experienced, intelligent, with girl (7 years); man, chauffeur, generally useful; wife, good cook and houseworker; go anywhere. Box P-23, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

WATCHMAKER
DIAMOND SETTER
seeks situation with New York City firm or REPAIR WORK to be done at home. CHARLES WERRO, 547 Carlton Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEKEEPER-HOME ASSISTANT—Refined American woman wishes position as housekeeper or assistant; understands elderly people and children; efficient; references. Box A-20, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

WANTED, in Cambridge, Mass., position as companion help by student attending Lesley School; no remuneration; Christian Scientist preferred. D-79, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXPERIENCED accompanist wanted (Christian Scientist preferred). Phone Riverside 2728 mornings, New York City.

SUMMER BOARD

THE MOUNT AIRY
in the beautiful Somerset Hills; home atmosphere; 10-acre estate; sports convenient; private library; reasonable rates.
Box 222, Bernardsville, N. J. Tel. 255

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—College graduate with certificate Sorbonne, Paris, desires position teaching French; 5 years' experience. 44 Hardison Road.

TO LET—FURNISHED

NEW YORK CITY, 252 West 91st St., Apt. 6—Three light, clean, nicely furnished rooms, real kitchen, $75 month (elevator).

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THE H. M. BULLARD CO.
ORANGE STREET AT ELM
FURNITURE
RUGS—DRAPERIES
We carry Whittall Rugs

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Men's and Boys' Outfitters Since 1862

JAS. T. MULLIN & SONS, INC.
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A GREAT STORE IN A GREAT CITY

Stern & Co.
Wilmington's Friendly Home of Furniture
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Handsome Wedding Gifts of Plate and Solid Silver
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Pittsburgh Regular Gasoline
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Dependable Service
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705 Orange Street
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CARTLEDGE FLOWER SHOP
10th and Orange Sts. Wilmington, Del.
Phone 6121

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GEO. R. GRAY
Printing and Publishing
1432 K St. N. W. S. E. Cor. 15th
Phone Main 7014

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON (Continued)

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

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739 13th St. N. W. — Ph. District 6273
We stop shoes from gaping. We make vamps shorter when stretching doesn't help. We make bad fitting shoes fit perfectly. All repairing done by factory experts.

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Millinery *and* Gowns
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1729 Columbia Road, N. W.
Open Evenings

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Diamonds, Silverware and Jewelry of all kinds
of the Best Make and Quality
REPAIR WORK A SPECIALTY
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BEAUTIFUL SHOES
We have the famous
ARCH PRESERVER SHOES
in the latest styles
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Try Our Finished Family Service
Our Blanket Service Is Wonderful
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CLEANERS and DYERS
For Quick and Efficient Service Call
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NEWPORT NEWS

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The Shopping Center
Fashion Says—
Go places with
TRAVEL PRINT Dresses
We are showing them in the new fall style versions beginning with rayons at $3.95 up to beautiful silks at $16.75

The W. S. Cadwell Hardware Co.
"Pioneer Hardware House"
Consult us when in need of Hardware and its allied lines.
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Ready to Serve the Man or Boy
WERTHEIMER & CO.
3107-09 Washington Ave.
"ALWAYS RELIABLE"

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Largest and most complete home furnishing store
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JOBE GROCERY CO.
Full Line of Country Produce at All Times
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For Women, Misses and Juniors
THE BROADWAY DEPARTMENT STORE
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Schmelz National Bank
Washington Avenue at 25th Street
Home of Mr. 4%

For Music and Musical Instruments
PATRONIZE
E. MC D. GEMMELL
2613 WASHINGTON AVENUE

You'll Find Quality and Value at
PENDER STORES
Located in Almost Every City in Virginia and North Carolina
See our advertisement under "Norfolk" next Monday.

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Office and Social
STATIONERY
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Plumbing and Heating Contractor
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VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS (Continued)

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2400-02 Jefferson Ave.
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NEWPORT NEWS, VA.
Clothiers to the entire family.

Merchandise of Undisputed QUALITY
Toilet Goods—Candies—Stationery
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Jewelers
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High Grade Women's and Children's Shoes
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Makes a Lovely Gift
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Silver—Jewelry
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Second at Broad Street

Call Boulevard 4783
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Shoes for the Entire Family
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Reliable Shoes
PRICED MODERATELY
For the little tots and grown-ups.
Complete line of Gotham Gold Stripe Silk Stockings.
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SECOND AND GRACE STS
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Excellent Food at moderate prices

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LIGHTING FIXTURES
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Richmond's Reliable Florist
115 E. Main — Phones Mad. 1117-1118

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(HOTEL RICHMOND)
Permanent Waving — Shampooing
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SAMUEL H. COTTRELL & SONS
1103 W. Marshall — Blvd. 2800

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Amoco Gas
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VIRGINIA

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THE QUALITY SHOP 705 E BROAD ST.
Men's Apparel
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—Heywood Shoes
—Knox Hats
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—Townfield and Golflex Tailored Wear.

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218 N. Second
Phone Ran. 1617
Cut Flowers, Plants, etc.

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Dresses Cleaned, $1.00 } Cash & Carry
Gentlemen's Suits, 75c }
Delivery Service
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PHILADELPHIA PEPPER POT—*Sold by*
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BLD. 6287 — BLD. 6288
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421 East Franklin — Rand. 3793
Lovely FURS for SPRING
MODERATE PRICES

ROANOKE

AUGUST—A month of special sales events. Visit the store often this month. Thrifty Savings for everyone.
Hancock-Clay Company
INCORPORATED
Jefferson Street at Franklin Road
"The Best Place to Shop After All"

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Roanoke's Leading Department Store

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Fine Cut Flowers
ROANOKE, VA.
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Booksellers, Stationers, Radios, Records, etc.
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Roanoke, Virginia
4% Paid on Savings

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STETSON HATS
Bush and Hancock, Inc.
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B. FORMAN SONS
Correct Dress for Women
418 SO. JEFFERSON, BOXLEY BLDG.
ROANOKE, VA.

KLENSALL CLEANING and DYE WORKS Inc.
806 Franklin Road, Roanoke, Virginia
"By our work we are known. By our service we have grown."
Specializing in Rugs and Drapes
Phones 661—662

WEST VIRGINIA

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NU WAY
ODORLESS-OILLESS
DRY CLEANING
Phone Cap. (13) Thirteen
"Unlucky for Dirt"

W. W. ARMSTRONG
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CHARLESTON, W. VA.
Phone Capitol 2119

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Skill. Integrity Responsibility

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COYLE and RICHARDSON BEAUTY PARLOR
Coiffure Reflections
Expert Service and Advice Pertaining to Branches of Beauty Culture
By Louise C. Clayton
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Specialists in
Permanent Hair Waving
and All Lines of Beauty Culture
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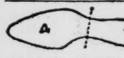

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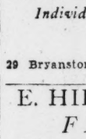

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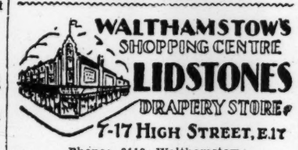

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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies.

Who: FRANÇOIS MANSART.

WHERE: France.

When: Sixteenth to seventeenth centuries.

Why famous: A French architect, Parisian born but thought to have belonged to a family, once resident in Italy, which had produced a number of men of like profession. It is easy to confuse him with a later connection of the same family, one Jules-Hardouin Mansard, who enjoyed the patronage of Louis XIV and was the designer of the palace of Versailles.

A son of the king's carpenter, François studied under Germain Gaulthier, then the royal architect. But it was a short time only until he was laboring independently and tirelessly at the carrying out of his own ideas. And while much of his work has been destroyed, buildings are yet standing in Paris which bear evidence of his workmanship. Either wholly or partially, he built a number of churches and magnificent hotels, or private palaces owned and occupied by the nobility. One of these is the Hotel Carnavalet which, constructed richly and amply about its central court, was formerly the town residence of Madame de Sévigné, and is now, in condition little altered, one of the most interesting of all the museums of Paris. Credit is given Mansart, too, for authorship of the Hotel Mazarin, of which a part has been incorporated in the extensive premises of the Bibliothéque Nationale in the rue de Richelieu. Many a provincial castle was built by Mansart; while it is recorded that the minister Colbert offered him the opportunity of designing the palace of the Louvre. Only by reason of some disagreement was the task finally intrusted instead to the Italian, Bertini.

However, though all this is valuable matter of information, that which makes Mansart an actuality in our lives is the fact of his having originated the roof which is known as mansard. In Paris today a "mansarde" is the term which describes a garret room, under a roof of the particular type which affords increased space without the addition of an extra story. In architectural parlance, it is referred to as a curb roof. Mansard roofs exist in many places beyond the confines of France. As remote in geography as in character from a row of those towering houses of ancient Paris, one may discover them in just such suburban greenness and sleepiness as might supply the setting for a middle western novel by Booth Tarkington.

A Word a Day

Circumscribe

This word was taken almost bodily from the Latin *circumscribere*, "to write or draw around," compounded of *circum*, "around," and *scribere*, "to write."

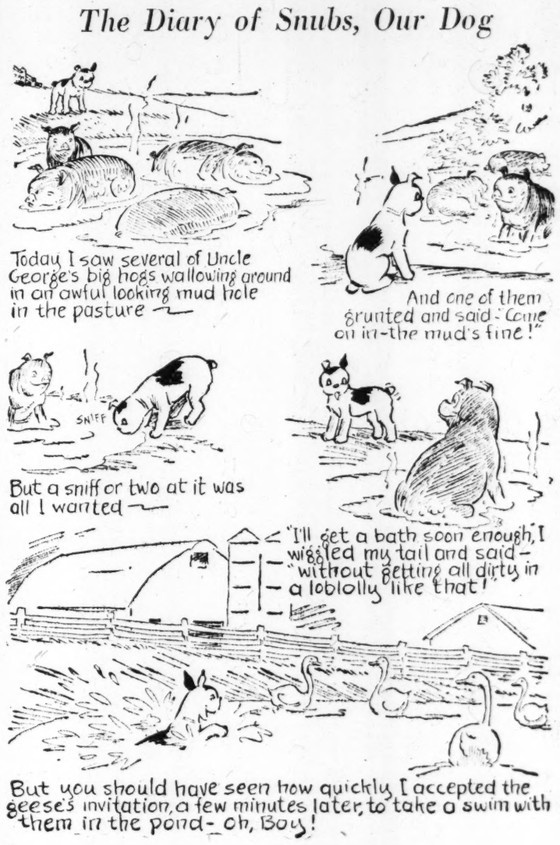
We use "circumscribe" in the general sense of "to draw a line around, to bound or to surround by a boundary line," and also in the specific sense of "to restrict within narrow limits, to hem in, to confine, to restrain."

Cir-cum-scribe' is accented on the third syllable; sound first *i* as *u* in *urn*, *u* as in *up*, *c* as *k*, second *i* as in *ice*.

"The march of time has witnessed many efforts to circumscribe royal power."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


Today I saw several of Uncle George's big hogs wallowing around in an awful looking mud hole in the pasture
And one of them grunted and said: "Come on in—the mud's fine!"
SNIFF
But a sniff or two at it was all I wanted
"I'll get a bath soon enough," I wiggled my tail and said—"without getting all dirty in a loblolly like that!"
But you should have seen how quickly I accepted the geese's invitation, a few minutes later, to take a swim with them in the pond—oh, Boy!

In Lighter Vein

Courtesy First

An angler, who had been trying to hook something for the last six hours, was sitting gloomily at his task when a mother and her small son came along.

"Oh!" cried out the youngster, "do let me see you catch a fish!"

Addressing the angler, the mother said, severely: "Now, don't you catch a fish for him until he says 'Please!'"—*Tit-Bits.*

No Good One Left

My one right to distinction,
My only claim to fame,
Is a cozy summer cottage
Without a silly name.
—*Chicago Daily News.*

No doubt the only reason for
His only claim to fame
Was that all the season
He couldn't find a name.

A Matter of Selection

Radio Fan: "Pity the poor radio fan, he must take his music as it comes."

Musician: "Yes, but not so the banjoist; he can always 'pick' his."

Lustige Sachse, Leipzig

"Have you served me before?"
"No, sir, I have only been here six months."

Didn't Harm Them

Townsman: "Isn't it bad to have the pigsty so close to the dwelling-house?"

Countrywoman: "Well, it's been there for several years, and we always have the fattest and heaviest pigs."—*Lustige Kolner Zeitung* (Cologne).

Aha!

The Entertainer (in London music hall): "If any lady or gent in the audience will call out the name of some female character in Shakespeare, I will endeavor to portray that character."

A Voice from the Gallery: "Florence Nightingale."

The Entertainer: "I said Shakespeare, sir, not Dickens."—*Humorist.*

"Cheer Up," Says the Musician. "It's Great if You Can Sing in the Rain—but Hats Off to the Brave Folks Who Haven't Had Any Rain, and Still They Sing!"

Brevities

Chicago Journal: Miniature putting is all right, but what we want is a game where you sock the ball every time and walk only six feet.

Los Angeles Times: Now that night baseball has arrived, we can't except any further innovation in the way of night novelties except sleep.

Life: If they keep on and make the buses any larger, locomotives will have to stop, look, and listen at crossings.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Northern Hospitality

San Antonio, Tex.

A NORTHERN woman, visiting a southern city, was expressing wonder and appreciation because of the friendliness and cordiality of the southern people, particularly as expressed at the close of the church services. In the discussion which ensued, it was agreed that while there might be a difference of custom and of temperament in the two sections and that the spontaneity of the South was really delightful, kind hearts were not limited to locality. In this connection, the writer offers the following:

A woman from a southern city had gone to Boston with the expectation of remaining there for several weeks, perhaps indefinitely. After one day at a hotel, she set out with her little son to look for a small apartment which would provide home surroundings at a minimum of expense. She was in some distress over a personal problem, and it seemed difficult for her to decide upon her future course. The first afternoon of search revealed only that an apartment such as she desired would be beyond her means, yet she continued to investigate the ones advertised.

At last she came to a house where an apartment was available for one month only during the owner's absence. A kindly woman who occupied an adjoining apartment showed it to her and gave her the price. It was a cozy place, and the heart-weary woman, drawn as much by the simple friendliness of her prospective neighbor as by the place itself, impulsively decided that she would do well to take it even though the advance rent would require the greater part of her present funds.

Something, however, of her uncertainty must have reached the thought of the woman, for she suggested that the decision be deferred until morning.

The visitor accepted this advice and returned to her hotel. After an anxious night, she felt no nearer a wise decision, and the future looked very dark indeed. But early in the morning a message from the hotel office announced the arrival of a caller.

A mistake, the visitor concluded, remembering that she was wholly unacquainted in Boston. However, upon going down to the parlor, she found the kindly-faced woman whom she had met the previous afternoon.

"I came because I have found a place for you," she said briskly, "a place which you can engage either by the day, week or month, and where you can leave your little son in good care."

The southern woman's eyes filled with grateful tears. This woman, a stranger, had come many blocks under a hot July sun to bring her this heartening message. Together they walked to the new address, the Boston woman explaining that the landlady in question needed to find the right tenant as much as the tenant needed a quiet, homelike resting place. One week's rent was paid in advance.

Before the week was ended conditions had so altered in the visitor's affairs that she found it best to return to her distant home. Had she rented the apartment first-mentioned she would have found herself in need of money for her return ticket.

Several years have elapsed since this experience, but the woman in the southland often thinks lovingly and gratefully of the kind perception of this northern friend and of how she stepped aside to meet a need more apparent, perhaps, to her than to the visitor herself.

A Quotation for Today

MAKE truth lovely, and do not try to arm her; mankind will then be far less inclined to contend with her.—JOUBERT.

Odds and Ends

Anti-Noise Note

A successful experiment in reducing the noise and vibration of railway trains by placing rubber plates between the rails and ties has been carried out near Singapore. It is estimated that sufficient automobile tires are discarded annually in the United States to equip 20,000 miles of track in this fashion.

Railroad Cars

There are now about 55,000 passenger cars and 2,350,000 freight cars in use on the railroads of the United States.

Two-Car Tree

The hollow trunk of a giant sequoia tree in California forms an adequate garage for two automobiles.

Bread Reduction

Residents of Paris are said to be eating less bread, the decrease in consumption amounting to about 5,000,000 loaves last year

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 18, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

A Decade of the Women's Vote

ALREADY it seems incredible that there was ever a time when American women did not vote. Their fifty-year-long struggle for the attainment of this right, attended by its violent extremes of allegiance and opposition, has now all but passed into the limbo of forgotten episodes in history. Yet this summer there steals sometimes a proud light of reminiscence into the eyes of the veteran leaders; for it was precisely ten years ago today that Tennessee, the necessary thirty-sixth state, ratified the Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

So quietly did the law go into effect, so unobtrusively did the women take their places within the ranks of the established parties, that few were aware of any unusual occurrence. However, on this anniversary, people are asking eager questions, as difficult to parry as to answer: "What percentage of the women actually vote?" "Do they vote just like the men?" "What have they accomplished during the first decade of their enfranchisement?"

There have been few attempts to differentiate between the men's and the women's vote; and with such scanty statistics it becomes futile to attempt to prove assumptions. Certainly the millennium did not dawn with the advent of woman suffrage; but, as suffrage leaders have pointed out, neither has the often predicted pandemonium materialized.

Reassuring words have come lately from Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, a champion in the forefront of the battle for many years, who holds that "women's interest in political affairs has grown about 1000 per cent since 1920." Their interest has borne fruit, too, as witness the ever-increasing numbers who hold public office. Like the men, women are often more absorbed in local than in national problems. Hence the local "clean-ups": the state child welfare measures, the improvement in state education laws, in state laws relating to social hygiene, to pure foods and to the minimum wage.

Most hopeful is the spectacle of women who are learning to gather their own information and to draw their own conclusions with respect to political matters. This open-mindedness and teachableness is perhaps all that one could reasonably expect, the ballot being still a tool unaccustomed in the hands of the women. Clearly this first decade indicates that women are on the way to make effective use of their hard-won votes. To do so will be the most suitable means of honoring those who, in public and in private, labored to free one-half the American people for participation in the affairs of the democracy.

Travel Laughs at Frontiers

THAT national boundaries need not be barriers to travel is obvious from recently compiled reports as to the number of persons entering the United States from Canada and Mexico. The total of entries in a single year, by motorcar and boat alone, was 46,000,000, or more than one-third the population of the United States. Of these, about 34,000,000 arrived in 12,000,000 automobiles. The rest were passengers on ferryboats and lake or river steamers.

Over the Ambassador Bridge at Detroit, more than 114,000 cars crossed to the United States last month. On busy days, about 118 cars receive customs inspection every ten minutes. Over the Peace Bridge at Buffalo come 16,000 motors daily. A total of 90,434 automobiles, carrying a quarter of a million passengers, entered the State of Vermont from Canada in July, the biggest month on record.

Apparently, the closer and closer watch which is being kept at the main gateways to the United States by the prohibition enforcement authorities has not discouraged any Canadians or Mexicans from visiting the country, nor prevented Americans from dashing north or south on business or for their holidays. With transborder travel on the increase, fewer and fewer people are trying to violate the prohibition laws, say the customs authorities.

The disadvantages of too numerous or too jealously guarded frontiers are very apparent on the eastern side of the Atlantic, and the project for a United States of Europe has for one of its objects the lowering, if not the elimination, of these barriers to intercourse. Meantime, travelers the world over are helping to obliterate their more objectionable features by crossing them frequently.

Will frontiers eventually be erased by the rubber of innumerable automobile tires?

England Responds to the Ballet

A GLANCE at the programs of London theaters is sufficient to show the great influence that the work of Serge Diaghileff and the Russian ballet has had in England. Whereas a few years ago stage dancing in Britain had degenerated into something so meaninglessly ornamental as to be no longer worthy of serious attention, no fewer than half a dozen theaters now make dancing of a more important kind a staple feature of their program, with Tamara Karsavina at Hammersmith, Agna Enters at the Queen's, Serge Lifar and Alice Nikitina in C. B. Cochran's "1930 Revue," and two other stars of the former Russian ballet at Brixton.

The artistic position of dancing in Britain has never been so sure as it was in Russia in the years preceding the revolution, chiefly, no doubt, because in Britain there existed nothing comparable to the Theater Street of Petrograd, where Pavlowa, Karsavina and Nijinski received so rigorously ascetic an artistic training that when the members of the Russian ballet first came to western Europe in 1910 they gave to dancing a subtlety and range which were a revelation to their new audiences. On the Continent their work soon bore fruit, and is being continued by such artists as Max Terpis and Harald Kreutzberg, while the interest in dancing provoked by the Russian ballet has led to the modern developments of the Mary Wigman school.

Whether the classical ballet will have as profound an influence as this in Britain remains to be seen. The Italian opera was as popular and as fashionable in eighteenth century London as Diaghileff in the present day, but it produced no notable English school of opera. It is possible that the twentieth century revival of dancing may prove ultimately to have had in England a comparably small effect, but at the moment there are several signs that its influence is likely to be more permanent. Penelope Spencer, Ninette de Valois, Anton Dolin, Susan Salaman and Frederick Ashton are rapidly forming the nucleus of an English ballet that may in the future render a good account of itself.

The Question of Derelict Planes

"ABANDON SHIP!" famous sea order, has now become identified with aviation and has added a new jeopardy to this rapidly growing method of transportation which demands immediate thought and action. When a ship is abandoned at sea it usually sinks, and that is the end of it. But when a ship is abandoned in the air it has just begun to present its greatest and most precarious hazards to human life and property below.

A recent news story told of a pilot abandoning his ship when the fabric started to rip off a wing. He landed safely in a parachute, having jumped out several thousand feet above the ground. The pilotless plane, careening about the sky, finally dove with full force into the back yard of a small house, narrowly missing four children.

An airplane out of control moves so rapidly that whatever it hits is demolished, and people in the vicinity have little time to get away, even though they discover it coming down. Since emergencies may occur whereby a ship must be abandoned, the aviation industry should take immediate steps to minimize public danger from aerial derelicts.

So much publicity lately has been given to the "Caterpillar Club," composed of fliers who have resorted to the parachute to save themselves, that many readers probably are not aware that some of America's best known and most seasoned pilots do not belong to this group. Frank Hawks, Clarence Chamberlin, Alford Williams, William Brock and Roger Q. Williams are among the veterans who have never "bailed out" of a "ship." These and numerous others have brought to the ground planes so damaged as to be difficult to handle. James Doolittle only joined the "Caterpillar Club" when both wings of his plane were torn off in a power dive.

Commendation certainly is due to the pilot who stays with his "ship" as long as he can control it, or can direct it away from human habitations. Experienced pilots probably will consider it a point of honor to do this, accepting the odds themselves rather than shifting the risk to those below.

Not only should pilots make it a practice to do everything possible to get a ship over uninhabited territory before abandoning it, but, most of all, engineers should design equipment at least to retard the speed of the falling airplane. Recently a parachute for the whole airplane rather than the pilot was tried with promising results. Perhaps also a siren could be installed which the pilot could switch on to give warning below, just as he switches off his ignition before leaving the ship.

At least, if every airplane was equipped with a huge parachute, when trouble was foreseen the chute could be opened and the disabled ship, whatever its condition, would come down relatively slowly, so that whatever it hit would receive a minimum amount of damage and people below it would be able to get out of the way.

There is another alternative—the designing of ships which will function more or less like a parachute when their motors quit or they are lost in a fog. The autogyro, of recent fame, is certainly a step in this direction in that it settles very gradually without attention on the part of the pilot, coming down as slowly as a person in a parachute.

Whatever course may be adopted, the derelict plane is obviously such a threat to persons and property that the aviation industry should take every possible step to make "Abandon ship!" mean safety to those on the ground below as well as to the pilot going over the side.

"Wotta World! Wotta World!"

THE scene is laid in the breakfast room of the home of Mr. and Mrs. Happyman. The latter is giving a last look to the table to see that nothing is lacking. Her husband was singing in his bath, earlier in the morning, so evidently all was well. True to the habit of husbands, Mr. Happyman bustles into the room in due course, remarking that he is a "little bit late, my dear," and would she mind skimming over the Morning Paper, "just the heads, my dear," while he is eating his breakfast.

And here are some of the headings the obliging wife reads to her spouse: "Man Shoots Woman"; "Physician and Wife in Battle"; "Bandit Robs Bank"; "Two Slain, Two Hurt by Crazed Man"; "Clear Up Mystery of Woman's Death"; "Bride Deserted, Leaps in River"; "Four Die in Crash"; "Forty-eight in Hospital, One Dead in Wreck"; "Motors Kill Sixteen"; "Probe Man's Death"; "Seven Injured by Drunken Driver"; "Druggist Dies, Seven Hurt."

"Thank you, my dear," at last sighs Mr. Happyman. "I think that will do." And he starts for his train, with a more or less worried appearance that contrasts strangely with his earlier exuberance.

Why cannot newspapers, if they deem it necessary to publish, in extenso, stories featuring the frailties and weaknesses of human nature, furnish a "department" for them, such as is done, for instance, in the case of "sporting" or "theatrical" news? This department could be headed "Crime, Scandal and Tragedy Page." Then those who wish to read of the doings in the world of a legitimate and constructive nature could do so without finding them sandwiched in between and overshadowed by crime, sensation and fatalities. There are many thousands of such readers.

"I Did It With My Little Spade"

IF THE biography of George Washington had been written by a modern forester, the oft-quoted but hardly authenticated tale of the cherry tree might possibly have had a quite different rendition. In the light being thrown by the American Tree Association on Washington's particular interest in trees as a woodsman and surveyor, it is easy to imagine the old episode in a new dress.

"What is that in your hand, George?"

"That is a spade, sir."

"And what are you doing with a spade, George?"

"I have planted yon tree."

"Ah, my son! How come you to plant a silly little tree when you might have been chopping down a fine big one?"

"Father, I cannot tell a lie. Unless trees are sowed as fast as they are reaped, this nation, of which I am to be the first President, will one day suffer from wood famine. Indeed, sir, all these vast forests we see about us will have succumbed to the ax long before my two hundredth anniversary, and the line of the tree harvest will have crept far beyond the Mississippi."

"Well, George," the father can be imagined saying as his gaze sweeps over endless miles of trees, "I think you've told me a whopper. But, nevertheless, I cannot punish a lad with such an imagination."

Whether a conversation of this nature has any better foundation than many other Washington traditions does not matter. The impressive fact is apparent that, had George made such a statement, he would not have been exaggerating, and that, if he actually did fail to make such a statement, it was not because he lacked interest in trees.

The American Tree Association, in promoting a movement to plant trees this fall and dedicate them in 1932 on Washington's two hundredth anniversary, points out that the first President knew the value of trees and their care, and that his diary makes repeated references to his skill as a woodsman and tree planter. What finer tribute, then, on the part of the community, than the planting of trees for Washington? If, as the association hopes, 10,000,000 trees take root as the result of this memorial activity, perhaps the United States, which now hangs its figurative head, and, confronted with its denuded forests, says in the words commonly ascribed to George, "I did it with my little hatchet," may yet look up to new heights crowned with the green of fresh forests and repeat with much satisfaction: "Behold! I did it with my little spade!"

The Second Pair of Trousers

STATISTICAL analyses of business have been the sport of men, wise and otherwise. That statistical charts have not always indicated the trends is not due to the fallibility of the theory behind them, but rather to the paucity of the facts included in the charts. About this time last year many prognosticators were declaring that the business cycle had ceased to operate and that prosperity—an increasing volume of sales—would continue indefinitely. Today there are pessimists ready to paint just the reverse of that picture.

But the editor of the Financial World points out that usually twelve months intervene between the extremes of business volume. In other words, when a decline in consumption starts and the emotionalism of the public has been aroused by layoffs and talk of "hard times," the consumer stops buying and survives on what he has as long as his goods will last. One might say that the period between depression and business revival is the time it takes a man to wear out two pairs of trousers. One pair has already gone since the slump of last October, and some statisticians believe that the reserve pair will shortly need replacement. This replacement will mark the beginning of an upturn in business.

Such guesswork is backed up with as much security as have been many of the statistical charts with which the public has been deluged. There is, however, very definitely such a thing as commercial trends. For instance, of the total income of the people of the United States, fairly well measured from income tax statements, at least 57 per cent is represented by salaries and wages. Twenty years ago it was less than 50 per cent. The income of workers, it is fair to assume, is spent largely for immediate needs. The income of capitalists is chiefly reinvested in new productive equipment. It is this 57 per cent of the national income which affords the key to the business trend and which dominates the nature of the markets. The greater the earned income, the more responsive will be the consumptive demand and the quicker will business recover to that volume which the statisticians consider essential to prosperity.

Editorial Notes

Now it's time for someone to devise a means whereby a miniature automobile may be carried like a spare tire or a lifeboat, to be used in times of emergencies—such as a blowout, a gas leak, or a trip into the shopping districts.

Emery E. Stewart, diplomatic courier, gives his address as "The Orient Express," since he spends most of his time on that train. How long will it be before some diplomatic courier uses "New York-London Air Shuttle" as an address?

"Packers plan big advertising campaign to popularize ham and eggs," says a news item. What better than a frosty fall morning in a woodsy camp?

Speakers at Williamstown Institute have provided ideal summer reading by discussing the importance of polar aviation bases.

Eloquent Silence

SPEECH, it has been averred, is silver, but silence, golden. Somewhere between the two, perchance, comes the quality of "eloquent silence." Myself, I am a stranger to it. But my dog—a flick of his apology for a tail, a tilt of his head, a paw half lifted, and, in fluent American, he has "said a mouthful."

"Now then, Master," as we alight from the car preparatory for the daily ramble, "what about a spot of ball?" Then, coldly, as I fumble in remote pockets, "You don't mean to say you've forgotten it again—well, make it snappy—ah, fine. See me catch it?"

When he makes a good catch, he carries proudly forward like a show horse or a golfer following spectacularly through after a good drive. Thereupon he will casually drop it in a remote thicket—and our game has commenced. When I can gauge from the hump of his back the exact spot where he disgorges it, I score one point. When, on the contrary, I have humbly to recall him to retrieve it, it is his point. That he invariably finds it is thanks to it being a point of honor between us, as a captain his ship, never to lose a ball.

Once discovered again, however, he carries it a few yards, drops it where even I, he mutters contemptuously, cannot fail to see it—and stands rigid. This is my opportunity for retaliation. "Speaking of not seeing things, don't let me catch you so much as looking at those deer." Wistfully but obediently he returns to a house-to-house visit at Bunnyville.

True there was one occasion on which, having momentarily escaped the vigilance of authority, I espied him, to my horror, bearing down upon a herd of full-grown deer. Too far away to stop him, I could not help the unregenerate thought that if one were black and shiny and small, so small that to keep direction at all immense leaps over the bracken were necessary, at each of which two wide, feathery ears go flying out like wings, it must be the quintessence of satisfaction to round up a herd of things twenty times one's own size—even if, did we know it, one had not the remotest chance of catching any of them.

This time, however, greatly to his astonishment, they merely rose slowly to their feet, turned to face the intruder, and with one voice said, "Well?" This, of course, was enough for any little dog, and the following remarks floated plaintively down the breeze: "Oh, I'm sorry, I—er—thought you were deer—I mean—that's to say—I suppose you haven't seen a little red rubber ball about? No? I didn't think you had. Lovely day, isn't it? Good-by."

* * *

And so back to the car. "No, you can't drive—too young for a license, anyhow. Well, it's a bit of squash, but if we must share the seat"—and home to dinner. "Here's yours, then. What's the matter?"

"Lions, Master. Lions in the path. There, did you see it—spitting at me—the electric stove—it's an awfully vicious one. Thanks, that's better. A-h, that was a lovely drop of milk, that was. I suppose—"

What he supposes I do not find out, for at that second there are "barks without." In one outraged bound, he is down the stairs and out of the front door, which happens to be ajar.

"Who was that—oh, you was it?" as he espies a lean Pekingese over the way. "Well, I'm the big noise around here," rushing over with such force as to carry him tobogganing yards beyond, and thus giving the Peke time to efface himself—or not, as the case may be. In the latter event, the comedy of the deer is reënacted. "Oh, er—glad to know you. Welcome to our street. Oh, you live down here too, do you? Nice street, isn't it?"

At this point I arrive on the scene, and call him to me, immediately after which we return to my study. Here I continue plotting a hypothetical course down the English Channel on a chart laid aside earlier in the day. Seating himself down in the center of it, thereby literally leaving his "footprints on the shores"—of both England and France, he waxes reminiscent.

"Do you remember—ha, ha—that time at Allington Lock? Me jumping on a barge going the other way, while you were trying to make the lock against wind and stream? There were other barges waiting and the lockmaster was saying things, and there was I disappearing in the distance, sending out frantic S. O. S.'s. Making quite a song about it, wasn't I?"

"Songs without words," I murmur. "Songs without—" He looks at me inquiringly. "Don't get you—anyhow, though (jumping up and licking me) I do love you so, Master, and that's all that really matters, isn't it?"

Whereupon, struck with a sudden thought, he hurries over to his toy box, extracts lovingly from beneath a débris of old balls, potatoes, discarded gloves and so on an ancient bone, carries it carefully across to the couch, favors me with several fierce growls and gets busy on it. And that is that. E. N.

True Americans All

MY JOB of correspondence instructor is, I feel, one of the most fascinating in the entire educational field. It is not merely that students are drawn from a wide range, or that one may discover outstanding talent in the most unlikely places. Both these attractions may be found in any classroom of a large cosmopolitan university, and are not peculiar to correspondence teaching. But since they are found in my work to an enhanced degree, let us consider them first.

Among my 200 student friends are two Chinese, two Mexicans, a Pullman porter, a movie star, the head of a large and successful printing establishment, and representatives of all the professions—doctor, lawyer, merchant, chief, as the old rhyme says. While each of these lends spice of interest to letter writing, still I confess that dearer to my heart than any of them is the housewife—just the common or garden variety of housewife, who feels so keenly her need of mental activity.

My housewives live everywhere from Maine to Mexico, from California to Carolina. Their letters seldom fail to enlist my interest. Young brides, elderly grandmothers, all are inspiringly eager, unquestioningly convinced of the worthwhileness of education.

* * *

Queerly enough, I feel on more intimate terms with any one of the 200 than with my best acquaintance among my regular students of the classroom. And, yet, I don't know that it's queer after all. Just as strangers sharing a seat on the train will make confidences they would shudder at giving to friends or relatives, so these far-away students may pour out their secrets to their instructor, safe in the knowledge that no future personal friendship will ever operate to prove the confidences unwise.

It is remarkable what a childlike quality pervades the letters I receive. Surely there must be among my students some who, if I knew them personally, would impress me as possessing unlovely traits, who would make me struggle with censure or impatience; but on paper these negative qualities fade from sight, leaving little evidence of their existence. Who could be impatient with a young mother innocently expecting to combine parenthood and leisure—may she succeed better than I myself have done, is my fervent wish!

Then there is the Chinese student who, after a score of hopelessly muddled lesson papers, with their consequently discouraging criticisms, can write me that above all else he loves study, and above all studies he loves that of the English language. One comes to think that if he ever should attain the mastery he desires, he would lose this very precious joy of pursuit, and that perhaps it is fortunate such an attainment appears extremely unlikely! Hence, one red pencils his quaint phrases with toleration.

Searching for a means of unifying my impressions of my 200 correspondence students, I can find nothing more significant than their collective reaction to a certain very simple problem in an early lesson of the course. The problem consists of these words, "If you wish to succeed," and its solution consists in adding any words at the beginning or end to make the whole a complete sentence.

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Now I am sure you will perceive at once what a good test this is. You can imagine what one of the allegedly truthful analysts of the American mentality would make of it. You can imagine the possible additions, the flippant, the cynical, the superficial, which would express the flippancy, the cynicism, the superficiality, of which the American people is accused by its detractors. What proportion of the 200 will bear out the claims of these latter.

Never once have I met with a reply to this question which fell into any of these categories. Never have I found anything but an abundant faith in the sterling qualities of industry, study, perseverance, thrift. "If you wish to succeed," say my 200, "Work! Deserve it! Study and learn! Keep everlastingly at it! Develop intelligent overcoming of problems!"

I have every reason to suppose that my 200 are a better cross-section of American life and thought than are the many disillusioned (or, perhaps, I might better say illusioned) writers in America who have been trained in the notion that bad news is good news. My 200 are keeping faith with the ideals which stand for all that is best in America or any other nation.

What if their papers do sometimes appear blotted and hopeless? What if some do fall by the wayside and fail to finish the study they had undertaken with such high hopes? Birds of passage or true servants of the lamp, they one and all help to keep alive one's faith in American humanity. J. R. A.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Italy's Motorcar Tariff

ITALY'S increased duty on automobiles is seized upon by some Americans as proof that retaliation against the Hawley-Smoot tariff has been started in Europe. The burden of Italy's new rates falls upon small cars. American automobile agents are reported to be "stupefied" and "dumfounded' by the "bombshell" that has been exploded at Rome.

The official explanation for raising duties is given by the Finance Minister. He states that unemployment in the automobile manufacturing industry must be eliminated and prevented.

Another plausible reason for the increase is suggested by Senator Vandenberg of Michigan. He suspects that Italy sees an opportunity to force American manufacturers to establish branch plants abroad. The increased duties in Italy "might easily be part of a campaign to force American manufacturers now engaged in expatriating capital to extend their operations there and benefit foreign labor."

The new rates in Italy apply to all foreign cars, without discrimination. If the act is one of retaliation against the American tariff, why does Italy apply the retaliatory duties to French, British and German cars? The idea is an absurdity. But Senator Vandenberg's suggestion may be well to the point. If foreign countries can compel American manufacturers to establish branch plants in which native workmen are employed, they are very apt to do so. In that case American manufacturers who wish to build up foreign countries with profits obtained from Americans can go ahead, for the time being; but the expatriation of American capital is a process that may prove to be a two-edged sword. Congress can easily put a stop to the emigration of factories financed by American money. It has already provided that the output of such factories shall not be freely admitted into the United States.—*Washington News.*

The Public Is Yet to Speak

BOTH the Republican and Democratic parties of this State, through convention pronouncements, have gone on record as wet. To the leaders of these parties, and especially to the convention delegates, the tactics employed to give the wets victory are of great importance. To the public in general they are not.

The maneuverings, threats and crack-the-whip games played at these conventions are of interest only in that they show the mass of voters how really little depends on the results. The majority of citizens usually keep their convictions to themselves, expressing their final opinions, however, in no uncertain terms at the polls.

The fact that the two parties have declared themselves opposed to prohibition does not mean necessarily that majority sentiment in this State has grown even moist. Many observers are yet to be convinced that Washington has materially changed its views. — *The Bellingham (Wash.) Herald.*

Visitors to Great Britain

THIS year more than ever Great Britain will be the happy tramping ground of a multitude of overseas visitors. Let each one of us remember that in some sort we are their unofficial hosts. A surly waiter, a grasping tradesman, an uncivil omnibus conductor can do as much to give Britain a bad name as the most heedless Cabinet Minister who ever stirred up ill-feeling between peoples. And, on the contrary, if our visitors meet over here with neighborly attentions and friendly gestures, they will cherish them among their happiest memories, and set them down to the credit of the country.—*Daily Express (London).*

How to Disarm a Nation

A FOURTEEN-inch railway rifle, largest unit of mobile armament in the United States, has been assigned to Fort MacArthur at San Pedro. It has a range of twenty miles.

However, this may not be our greatest protection. The high school graduates, whose pictures have been filling pages recently, loaded with peace and good will and rightly trained upon the future, are better than forts and battleships.

The letters and exchange of gifts between our own schoolboys and girls and the youngsters of similar groups in Japan and Mexico are better protection for our borders than cannon.

Dispatching immediate and practical help after earthquake and famine may be the best way of disarming a nation. It may even beat parity conferences, good as they are. Treating foreigners within our own confines like brothers may prove to be the best way to shoot holes into their military ranks. Treating all of whatsoever color like human beings may be the best way to destroy Bolshevism and be 100 per cent Americans ourselves.

The biggest guns are not fourteen-inch monsters belching forth death. The pieces of largest caliber are generosity and thoughtfulness. A soft answer still blunts the farthest thrust of a foe in any sector. Friendship is the mightiest ship in any navy. Mutual understanding will mow down more troops than any gas attack in Flanders—or Congress. Laying down a barrage of sympathy is the best prelude to approach. Going over the top in charity is the way to win the victory.—*Los Angeles Times.*